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# THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

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## GERMANY WAITING FOR ALLIES' REPLY BEFORE NEXT STEP

### When U. S. Is Answered Chancellor to Make Statement in Reichstag

### CRISIS IN SPAIN

### Pro-German Attack Causes Romanones Ministry To Hand in Papers

### 'A SEVERE LESSON'

### Sinking of Ships Result Of Country Refusing to Attempt Mediation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, January 9.—After the Entente has replied to President Wilson, the German Chancellor, in the Reichstag, will further define the position of Germany and her allies and Germany will simultaneously address representations to the neutrals who supported President Wilson's proposal.

The King of Bavaria, speaking at Munich, said: "Though victorious, we offered peace. We must now continue to fight and be victorious till our enemies ask for a peace worthy of our gigantic sacrifices."

Madrid, January 9.—The Romanones Cabinet has resigned, but a late message says that it will remain in office.

London, January 9.—The resignation of the Spanish Cabinet has followed a violent pro-German attack on the Romanones Ministry, in consequence of its refusal to support President Wilson's Note. For instance, the pro-German journal La Nacion recently published an interview with a high diplomat, understood to be the German Ambassador at Madrid, in which the latter declared that the submarining of Spanish ships was a "severe lesson" to Spain, in view of Count Romanones siding with the Allies and not taking the chance of mediating in the war.

The Opposition organ La Ipocu thereupon declared that Spain could not accept lessons from foreigners.

### *German Denial Wilson Has Got Peace Terms*

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: Berlin, January 7.—The semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung writes: "From utterances made by Count Andrassy, of which the exact wording is not at hand, various newspapers drew the conclusion that the German peace conditions had been communicated to President Wilson. The Kolnische Volkszeitung even added to the report that it was a fact that our peace conditions had been communicated to the President. This information is incorrect. The real facts appear in the Note answering the American suggestion."

The Berliner Zeitung am Mittag reports that Count Andrassy, in reality, said: "America will probably be able to tell the Entente our conditions, if the Entente is ready to do the same." This remark, the paper points out, is quite a different thing, as it pre-supposes a communication from both sides.

**China Favors Peace**

Peking, January 10.—Wu Ting-fang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, last Monday submitted the reply to President Wilson's peace Note to Dr. Paul Reinsch, U. S. Minister. The Note states that China is in favor of ending hostilities as soon as possible, in conformity with her own interests and her profound sentiment.

### FOUR ROBBERS EXECUTED

By the order of the Arsenal authority, Li Chiu-ching, Wong Ah-ling, Koo Wan-ping and Hsu Hsiang-chu, robbers who committed several crimes in the Settlements, particularly the attack on Mr. Hsu Tsu-chow's family and the theft of $4,000 worth of opium in Fukien Road, were shot yesterday.

## *8-Hour Railway Day Proposed To Congress In Mr. Davison's Bill*

### *He Would Make Unions Give 90 Days Notice Before Calling Strike*

*Special Cable to The China Press*

New York, January 10.—Mr. Davison has introduced into Congress a bill providing for an eight-hour day for railroads. The scheme also includes a clause that unions must give ninety days notice prior to a strike or walk-out. The Government or military authorities are empowered to take over railways in case of need.

## *Customs Deny Favor Shown To Germans*

### *None Taken on Indoor Staff Since War; Outdoor Branch Is Open To All*

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, January 10.—With reference to Mr. F. W. Wile's lecture in London, mentioned yesterday, Reuter's Agency is informed that no vacancies in the indoor staff of the Chinese Maritime Customs have been filled by Germans since the outbreak of the war, though some have been taken on in the outdoor staff, for which any competent foreigner is engaged locally, as required.

The total number of Germans employed on both staffs is thirty-seven per cent less than in 1914, when all eligible Germans were called up and sent to Tsingtau, while the total number of foreigners has decreased twelve per cent. The British, who are greatly in the majority, have naturally decreased most in numbers, but considerably less per cent than the Germans. The Japanese have increased considerably.

## *Cash Smelting Loan Receives Approval*

### *But Causes Disorderly Debate In Parliament; Will Substitute Standard Coin*

*Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press*

Peking, January 10.—The House of Representatives yesterday discussed the Paoli loan and cash-smelting agreements. The Government delegate explained that the principal object of the agreements was currency reform, by gradually withdrawing the old subsidiary coins and substituting new standard ones and also to save large profits, which would otherwise go to foreigners who are engaged in buying cash and selling the copper obtained from them abroad.

After some discussion, it was resolved to dispense with the committee stage and to proceed immediately with the second reading of the Bill, at the conclusion of which the loan agreement was approved.

The cash-smelting agreement caused a lively debate, which was sometimes very disorderly, especially concerning the clause referring to the division of the profits; namely, eight parts to the Government and seven parts to the syndicate. A member proposed an amendment alloting five parts each to the Government and to the province from which the coins were withdrawn by the syndicate, which, after much confusion, was put to the vote and passed.

A member then proposed that the title "agreement" should be altered to "regulations," in order to prevent the syndicate refusing to accept the agreement as amended. This amendment, however, was ruled out of order. The motion to hold the third reading was then carried. Both agreements were finally passed as amended.

### *The Weather*

The cold spell is, apparently, nearly over. Fine weather, with variable and moderate breezes. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 37.1 and the minimum 16.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 42.4 and 31.1.

## OFFENSIVE SHIFTS TO RIGA; RUSSIANS SECURE A VICTORY

### Hur' Back German Attack And Recapture the Island of Glaudon

### MACKENSEN'S TASK

### Must Drive Russians Over Two Rivers Before He Can Get At Rumanians

### 120 MILE FRONT

### Advancing Step by Step, He Reports; Storms Several More Positions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 9.—(By wireless).—A Russian official communique reports: We threw back an enemy offensive westward of Riga and captured an island in the western Dvina River, north of Dvinsk, with seven machine-guns and four trench-mortars.

We defeated attacks south of the Ojtuz River. The Rumanians fell back six versts west of Monestar Kachinul, on the Kasino River.

We took up new positions on a line with the Putna River and the Sereth.

By the capture of Focsany, the Germans have turned the western extremity of the so-called Sereth lines, which run forty miles eastward from Focsany, but the Russians, who have been maintaining the brunt of the fighting, while the Rumanians are refitting in their rear, have another defensive position along the River Sereth, behind which is the formidable line of the River Pruth. Both these rivers must be forced before Marshal von Mackensen is able to enter Russian territory, unless he attempts the hazardous crossing of the Danube from the Dobrudja, below Galatz.

**Front of 120 Miles**

The length of the front on which Marshal von Mackensen is operating with three armies, exclusive of the Dobrudja, is one hundred and twenty miles, between the mouth of the Sereth and Gyimes Pass. Half of this front lies in the mountains, where the fighting has consisted of a succession of struggles for isolated heights.

The enemy have still to face the main positions on the heights west of the Trotus and the Sereth. Meanwhile, the Russians have been heartened by their success twenty miles west of Riga, where a spirited advance across the frozen marshes has advanced their line at one point four miles.

Despatches from Petrograd indicate that the Russians are very hopeful of making the Germans pay dearly for their operations in Rumania, by shattering the whole fabric of the German defence in the north.

**Glaudon Recaptured**

A German official communique reports: In a heavy snow-storm, the Russians re-captured Glaudon Island, north of Illuxt. An attempt against the west bank of the Dvina failed.

The enemy are tenaciously defending the valleys from the Bereczk Mountains into the Moldavian Plain. We are advancing step by step. We have stormed the positions on both sides of the Kasino and Susita Valleys and have reached Putna Secor. The enemy are holding a new position on the opposite bank.

We have driven the Russians back to the Crangeni-Nanesti line and have stormed Garleaska. Yesterday's captures now total 99 officers, 5,400 men and three guns.

An Austrian official communique reports: The enemy have been driven back south-eastward of Focsany to the mouth of the Rimnic-Sarat.

**Booty of Braila**

Amsterdam, January 9.—German newspaper correspondents claim that three hundred wagon-loads of grain were captured at Braila. They confirm the destruction of the factories, but state that most of the population of the town remain.

## First Picture of British 'Tank' in Action

This is the first picture showing a British "Tank" in action on a battlefield. The photograph was made "Somewhere in France," and was passed by the censor in London with the official stamp of the British War Office.

Within a few minutes after the "Tank," shown in the background of the picture, had captured a German trench, the photographer rushed forward with the British infantry and snapped the picture as the Germans who had surrendered to the terrifying monster which a moment before had been vomiting bullets from its machine guns, started to pass to the rear, still under the guns of the "Tank."

When the occupants of the German trench surrendered some of the machine gunners within the "Tank" came out to take up the arms of the prisoners, other gunners remaining behind to keep the Germans covered while this was going on. Then came the British infantry, but the "Tank" had already done the work. The armored side-door of the "Tank" may be seen swinging open. Later on in the fight, the land battleship left in search of "other worlds to conquer."

## TWO BIG PARTIES TIE IN THE U. S. LOWER HOUSE

### Progressives Secure Two Seats, Socialists, Independents, Prohibitionists One Each

*Special Cable to The China Press*

New York, January 10.—The Progressive Party is not dead, as is proved by the fact that the Democrats and Republicans have tied for seats in the House of Representatives. Beyond them, there are two Progressives, one Socialist, one Independent (the woman member) and one Prohibitionist.

## *Gt. Britain Acquires Two-Thirds Interest In Anglo Persia Oil*

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 8.—At the annual meeting of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, Mr. Greenway said that the result for the year was satisfactory, considering the fact that they were at war with Germany. The German attempts to induce Persia to depart from her neutrality have completely broken down and the German agents have been completely discredited and either cleared out of the country or taken refuge with the Turks.

The relations of the Anglo-Persian Oil Co. with the Persian Government were very cordial. Despite the difficulties, considerable progress has been made with new pipe-lines and there was further evidence of the extraordinary richness and extent of the oil-field in Persia.

By acquiring a two-thirds interest in the company, the Imperial Government has secured for the nation an enormously valuable asset, while affording British consumers a very valuable safeguard against a monopoly.

## *Vote £6,000,000 On Italian Merchantmen*

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, January 9.—Italy is assigning £6,000 000 to the construction of merchantmen in 1917.

### ALLIES' GUARANTEES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 9.—The Allies' Note mentioned earlier (? to Greece) gives guarantees against the extension of the revolutionary movement.

## *Reach German Third Line by Surprise Of A Raid by Daylight*

### *Taken With Uncanny Ease; Officer Had Time to Stop And Smoke Cigarette*

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 9.—Correspondents at British headquarters in France state that the day-light raid, south-east of Arras, mentioned in a recent communique, was carried out by English and Scottish troops, on a front of 2,000 yards, after a very severe bombardment. The results were unexpected, as the opposition of the enemy was very slight and, especially, there was a lack of machine-gun fire.

Describing the uncanny ease with which the troops reached the enemy's third line, an officer in a Scottish regiment said that he mounted the parapet of the third-line trench and smoked a cigarette. Nothing was visible, apart from a few Germans in the distance, scurrying for their lives. The whole business seemed unreal.

There was much bombing of dug-outs, in which the Germans suffered considerably. Aeroplanes co-operated very audaciously in the raid, flying very low over the German positions and spotting in a most marvellous manner for the British guns.

## REDUCTION OF RICSHAS HASN'T BEEN SUCCESS

### Eighteen Months' Test Proves More Are Wanted; Consider Hard-Hit Men First

Today's Municipal Gazette announces provision for more ricshas in the following statements:—The reduction measures approved in August, 1915, have been in force a sufficiently long period to provide a perspective of their general effect, of any hardships which they may have created, and of the suitability of the number limit.

That there is a need for some increase in the number of ricshas is apparent and the early issue of additional licences has accordingly been approved. All applications for these additional licences, which will be available for ricsha owners who are able to prove to the Council's satisfaction that they have suffered hardship by reason of the limitation imposed in 1915, must be submitted before February 1.

### LL. GEORGE RETURNS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 9.—The Premier, Mr. Lloyd George, has returned to London from the Continent. He will speak at the Guildhall war loan meeting, on the 11th.

## HOLLAND TAKES OVER INTERNED SUBMARINES

### War Material Delayed, So Arranges Transfer With Britain And Germany

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, January 8.—The Minister for the Navy has announced that, in view of the delays in obtaining war-material, negotiations have been concluded by virtue of which the department is taking over one British and one German interned submarine and is also expecting to acquire a German mine-layer.

## *Yang Shan-teh May Assume Tuchun's Duty In Hangchow Today*

Reports from the Arsenal concerning the movements of Gen. Yang Shan-teh, newly appointed Tuchun of Chekiang, are conflicting, but it is generally believed that he has secretly entered Chekiang.

Tuesday evening the report was officially given out that the General was awaiting replies to certain messages he had sent to Peking, and also reports from advance guards he had sent to Hangchow, but that in no circumstances would he leave the arsenal until the period of mourning for his lately deceased mother had expired, that date being January 29.

There was a report last night that he would enter Hangchow and assume office today. It is evident that the Chekiang people themselves are mystified.

A Hangchow telegram to the Chekiang Kung Min Hui last night says: "It is reported throughout the city tht Yang Shan-teh will enter Hangchow and assume his office on the morning of the 11th. This report is doubtful."

## *New British Minister Appointed To Hague*

*Reuter's Service*

The Hague, January 9.—Sir Walter Townley has been appointed British Minister here.

### LANCASHIRE WAR TRADE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 8.—The Board of Trade returns show that Lancashire shipped 5,255,500,000 yards of cotton cloth in 1916, against 4,748,500,000 in 1915. Exports of grey cloths are falling off, while the exports of bleached, printed and dyed goods is increasing.

## WASHINGTON ASKS GERARD TO EXPLAIN SPEECH IN BERLIN

### 'Never Since War Have German-U.S. Relations Been More Cordial'

### RAISES A STORM

### Expresses Confidence in Present War-Heads Serving Kaiser

### REVENTLOW FIRED

### Sees Menace if Men Unpopular to America Come Into Power

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, January 8.—The State Department has cabled to Mr. J. W. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, requesting a statement of his utterances at the banquet given by the American Chamber of Commerce in Berlin, at which he is reported to have said that, "never since the beginning of the war, have the relations between the United States and Germany been more cordial."

**Reventlow Scores Gerard**

Amsterdam, January 8.—Count Reventlow, in the Tages Zeitung, is infuriated at the remarks made by Mr. Gerard at the banquet of the American Chamber of Commerce in Berlin, in which he said that he was confident that the best relations between the United States and Germany will continue while such excellent leaders as Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, Marshal von Hindenburg, General von Ludendorff, Admiral Capelle and Admiral von Holtzendorff remained at their posts.

Count Reventlow declares that it is unprecedented for a neutral Ambassador in war-time thus to single out names and says that there is an unmistakable menace in the implication of what will happen in the event of other men coming into power whom the United States does not like.

**'Demonstration in U. S. Honor'**

He concludes by remarking that the banquet was equivalent to a demonstration in honor of the United States attaining her political aim with regard to Germany. The banquet was attended by Dr. von Helfferich, Dr. Solf, Dr. Dernburg and other prominent persons.

The Rheinische Westfaelische Zeitung, in a bitter article, says: "The Americans have every reason to entertain very friendly feelings towards us, since they have done everything to oblige Great Britain and nothing to oblige Germany."

It endorses Count Reventlow's views with regard to the singling-out of the German war-heads and contends that, if America is really in earnest about the restoration of peace, she should state the conditions of her friendship, not to Berlin, but to London.

### *Von Gwinner Says Gerard Was Like Noah's Ark Dove*

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: Berlin, January 6.—The American Association of Commerce and Trade at Berlin gave a dinner at the Hotel Adlon, in honor of the United States Ambassador, Mr. J. W. Gerard. A large number of leading personalities were present, among whom were Secretary of State Dr. Helfferich and Secretary of State Zimmermann. The President of the Association toasted the German Emperor and President Wilson.

Dr. Helfferich, in a speech, expressed his satisfaction about Ambassador Gerard's voyage to the United States, which had enabled him to give a true description of the real state of affairs in figures relating to the increase of commerce between Germany and the United States before the war. During the ten years from 1903 to 1913, German trade with the United States had increased by more than a thousand million Marks.

Then the Director of the German Bank, von Gwinner, spoke and compared Mr. Gerard to the dove of

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Tiffin Intervals after 3rd Race each day. 1st Saddling Bell after Tiffin at 1.45 p.m. daily.

**Admittance Ticket:** $1.00 per day and $3.00 for the Meeting, obtainable at the Gate.

**Tiffins:** Tiffins will be served by Messrs. Shepherd and Yih Tse-shan after the 3rd Race of the day at the Race Course.

IT IS REQUESTED IN ORDER TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENTS, TO PURCHASE TIFFIN TICKETS NOT LATER THAN 20th JANUARY FROM Shepherd's Cafe, Yih Tse-shan and the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

**Race Books:** $1.00 (cloth cover) and $0.60 (Paper cover) each copy, obtainable at the Lee Hing Printing Co., No. 3 Szechuen Road, the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road and at the Gate.

**Special Trains:** 10.40 a.m. 11.30 a.m. 12.15 p.m. 1.25 p.m. 2 p.m.

By order,
Y. J. Chang,
Secretary.

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Thursday, the 18th instant, at 9.15 p.m.

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MR. HENRY SCHLEE

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NOTICE

The SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA, HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL, beg to announce that, MR. BARNES MOSS having retired from the Management of the North China Agency, on December 31st, 1916, it has appointed MR. W. D. McCALLUM, MANAGER for said territory, with Headquarters at Shanghai, this appointment to be effective as and from January 1st, 1917.

P.P. Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada
W. A. HIGINBOTHAM,
Superintendent of Foreign Agencies.

Shanghai, January 8, 1917.

12331

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**Transfer of Agency**

**Hoong Shin Wharf Godown Co., Ltd.**
LANIDU, POOTUNG.

I BEG to notify the public that I have relinquished the agency of the above concern as from the 1st January, 1917.

YU YA CHING.

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**Hoong Shin Wharf Godown Co., Ltd.**
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12269

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J. BEUDIN & M. SPEELMAN,
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TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of Telephone Materials for the Extension of the Tientsin Telephone System.

Conditions governing Tenders, Specifications and Drawings may be obtained from the undersigned on payment of a fee of five Mexican Dollars for each complete copy. This fee is not returnable.

27 Markham Road,
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HSU SHIH-PIN.
Manager.

12265

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**Issued at 95%.**

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**THE ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL**

ANNOUNCES

that the usual

**Wednesday Night Concert**

has been

**POSTPONED**

to

**Thursday Evening**

12309

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**MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION**

No. 2413

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J. B. MACKINNON,
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Council Room.
Shanghai, January 4, 1917.

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12285 J 12

AN executive (American), with speciality of developing markets, desires position with foreign firm in Shanghai or outports. Sufficient knowledge of Peking and Ningpo dialects to check interpretations. Apply to Box 348, THE CHINA PRESS.

12284 J 12

POSITION wanted by a young man, neutral. Knowledge of shipping, Customs, imports and exports, typewriting. All references. Apply to Box 327, THE CHINA PRESS.

12231

STENOGRAPHY and typewriting, evenings, Saturday afternoons and Sundays, by competent American woman. Apply to Box 340, THE CHINA PRESS.

12263 J 10

## MATRIMONY

YOUNG LADY (Ally), of good family, wishes to meet decent gentleman of middle age with view to matrimony. Earnest persons only need apply to "Confidence" c/o Box 366, THE CHINA PRESS.

12313 J 11

## DANCING

INSTRUCTION given in all up-to-date ball-room dancing. Apply to Box 377, THE CHINA PRESS.

12330

## LOST OR STOLEN

LOST. Long-haired, brown retriever dog. Answers to name "Jack," Reward. Apply to Box 374, THE CHINA PRESS.

12322 J 14

## TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

## APARTMENTS

**WINDSOR HOUSE**
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Front room, with bathroom and verandah attached, to let.
Tel. 3482

9408

**Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens**

In No. 11, Large Sitting-room, Bedroom and Bathroom attached, facing Park, to be let from the 1st Jan. Suitable for a married couple. 'Phone 1946.

10070

**Young Allen Terrace No. 1**

Corner Chapoo and Quinsan Roads. TO LET, few large nicely furnished rooms, bathrooms attached, with and without verandah. Also one small room with bathroom.

12277

TO LET, cheap, furnished room, with bath, without board. Apply 3 Astor Terrace.

12326

TO LET: A flat consisting of front room, verandah, back-room, and bathroom. Please apply 19 North Szechuen Road.

12234 J 14

TO LET, at Hannen Road, from 1st February, flat of two rooms, front verandah, kitchen, bathroom, servants' quarters. Can be had furnished or unfurnished. Apply to Box 367, THE CHINA PRESS.

12315 J 10

TO LET, in private family, with or without board, one large and one small room, with bathroom attached. Furnished or unfurnished. 9 Boundary Lane.

12296 J 10

TO LET, two large rooms, both bathroom and verandah attached. Terms moderate. Apply to 45 Bubbling Well Road.

12260 J 18

## EDUCATIONAL

RUSSIAN lessons given by experienced teacher. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 363, THE CHINA PRESS.

12310 J 11

ADVERTISER, neutral, wishes to communicate with expert shorthand teacher for Pitman's lessons; must be close by the "Ewo Stable," Bubbling Well Road. Apply to Box 365, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

## HOUSES TO LET

TO BE LET, house No. 4 Kwen Ming Road, four rooms, rent Tls. 24 monthly. Apply on the premises.

12317 J 11

TO BE LET, a house situated close to the French Park, containing 5 good rooms. Moderate rental. Apply to Box 369, THE CHINA PRESS.

12318 J 11

TO LET: No. 105 Avenue du Roi Albert, modern house, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, flush closets, tennis court, occupancy February 1st, 1917. Tls. 125.00 per month. China Realty Co., Ltd.

12247 T. F.

18 RUE CORNEILLE, near French Park, 5 large rooms, hot water services, perfect bathrooms and kitchen, large verandah, garden and tennis, to let, Tls. 125. Raven Trust Co., Ltd., 38 Kiangse Road. Tel. 60.

12249 T. F.

TO LET, No. 448 Avenue Joffre, 9-roomed house, situated North-West corner of Avenue Joffre and Route des Soeurs. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd.

12248 T. F.

## HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, on 1st of March, one small flat or four-roomed house. Particulars to Box 373, THE CHINA PRESS.

12321 J 12

RESIDENCE WANTED, with sufficient ground for garden and tennis court. Family of three. Reply, stating full particulars, to Box 338, THE CHINA PRESS.

12261 J 10

## APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED by a lady (French), room with bathroom attached, and board, in British family. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 372, THE CHINA PRESS.

12320 J 12

ENGLISH couple require a housekeeping flat (self-contained), or small house. Address, fullest particulars (including terms), to Box 364, THE CHINA PRESS.

12311 J 11

## SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, fast, accurate typist, who has her own machine and is able to take dictation. Knowledge of Chinese desirable, but not absolutely necessary. Permanent employment. Apply between 2 and 3, or after 5 p.m., Room No. 78, Kalee Hotel.

12312 J 11

# Exchange and Mart

WANTED to buy, second-hand electric motor, about 5 h.p., 200 volts. Apply to Box 378, THE CHINA PRESS.

12332 J 12

FOR SALE, Ford Roadster, 1917 hood, wire wheels, demountable rims, first-class condition. Price $1,000. Apply to Box 376, THE CHINA PRESS.

12325 J 13

FOR SALE, one Underwood typewriter, rebuilt machine, nearly new and in first-class condition. Apply to Box 380, THE CHINA PRESS.

12334 J 12

WANTED, single-comb, white Leghorn pullets and yearling hens and Belgian hares. Quote lowest price. Address "Hare", care THE CHINA PRESS.

12327 J 13

MOTOR-CYCLES for sale, 1 N.S.U. twin, 5 h.p., Price Taels 300. 1 Peugeot, single, 2¾ h.p. Price Taels 125. For particulars, please apply to Box 326, THE CHINA PRESS.

12314

FOR SALE, brand-new Winchester 12-bore automatic shot-gun Price $85. Apply to Box 381, THE CHINA PRESS.

12336 J 14

HALF-PART of foreign dispensary concern, $50,000, for sale. Apply to Box 360, THE CHINA PRESS.

12307 J 10

WANTED, a small but choice collection of Gramaphone Records, Victor for preference. Apply to Box 148, THE CHINA PRESS.

T F.

LARGE HORSE, 7 years old, for sale. Apply to Box 361, THE CHINA PRESS.

12307 J 10

The Largest Circulation of any Foreign Daily in the Far East

# THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

No. 1644 VOL. V. Registered at the Chinese P.O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 中華民國八年十二月二十日 SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1917 明治四十四年九月十九日第三種郵便物認可 10 CENTS

## GERMANY WAITING FOR ALLIES' REPLY BEFORE NEXT STEP

### When U. S. Is Answered Chancellor to Make Statement in Reichstag

### CRISIS IN SPAIN

### Pro-German Attack Causes Romanones Ministry To Hand in Papers

### 'A SEVERE LESSON'

### Sinking of Ships Result Of Country Refusing to Attempt Mediation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, January 9.—After the Entente has replied to President Wilson, the German Chancellor, in the Reichstag, will further define the position of Germany and her allies and Germany will simultaneously address representations to the neutrals who supported President Wilson's proposal.

The King of Bavaria, speaking at Munich, said: "Though victorious, we offered peace. We must now continue to fight and be victorious till our enemies ask for a peace worthy of our gigantic sacrifices."

Madrid, January 9.—The Romanones Cabinet has resigned, but a late message says that it will remain in office.

London, January 9.—The resignation of the Spanish Cabinet has followed a violent pro-German attack on the Romanones Ministry, in consequence of its refusal to support President Wilson's Note. For instance, the pro-German journal La Nacion recently published an interview with a high diplomat, understood to be the German Ambassador at Madrid, in which the latter declared that the submarining of Spanish ships was a "severe lesson" to Spain, in view of Count Romanones siding with the Allies and not taking the chance of mediating in the war.

The Opposition organ La Ipocu thereupon declared that Spain could not accept lessons from foreigners.

### *German Denial Wilson Has Got Peace Terms*

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: Berlin, January 7.—The semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung writes: "From utterances made by Count Andrassy, of which the exact wording is not at hand, various newspapers drew the conclusion that the German peace conditions had been communicated to President Wilson. The Kolnische Volkszeitung even added to the report that it was a fact that our peace conditions had been communicated to the President. This information is incorrect. The real facts appear in the Note answering the American suggestion."

The Berliner Zeitung am Mittag reports that Count Andrassy, in reality, said: "America will probably be able to tell the Entente our conditions, if the Entente is ready to do the same." This remark, the paper points out, is quite a different thing, as it pre-supposes a communication from both sides.

**China Favors Peace**

Peking, January 10.—Wu Tingfang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, last Monday submitted the reply to President Wilson's peace Note to Dr. Paul Reinsch, U. S. Minister. The Note states that China is in favor of ending hostilities as soon as possible, in conformity with her own interests and her profound sentiment.

### FOUR ROBBERS EXECUTED

By the order of the Arsenal authority, Li Chiu-ching, Wong Ah-ling, Koo Wan-ping and Hsu Hsiang-chu, robbers who committed several crimes in the Settlements, particularly the attack on Mr. Hsu Tsu-chow's family and the theft of $4,000 worth of opium in Fukien Road, were shot yesterday.

## *8-Hour Railway Day Proposed To Congress In Mr. Davison's Bill*

### *He Would Make Unions Give 90 Days Notice Before Calling Strike*

*Special Cable to The China Press*

New York, January 10.—Mr. Davison has introduced into Congress a bill providing for an eight-hour day for railroads. The scheme also includes a clause that unions must give ninety days notice prior to a strike or walk-out. The Government or military authorities are empowered to take over railways in case of need.

## *Customs Deny Favor Shown To Germans*

### *None Taken on Indoor Staff Since War; Outdoor Branch Is Open To All*

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, January 10.—With reference to Mr. F. W. Wile's lecture in London, mentioned yesterday, Reuter's Agency is informed that no vacancies in the indoor staff of the Chinese Maritime Customs have been filled by Germans since the outbreak of the war, though some have been taken on in the outdoor staff, for which any competent foreigner is engaged locally, as required.

The total number of Germans employed on both staffs is thirty-seven per cent less than in 1914, when all eligible Germans were called up and sent to Tsingtau, while the total number of foreigners has decreased twelve per cent. The British, who are greatly in the majority, have naturally decreased most in numbers, but considerably less per cent than the Germans. The Japanese have increased considerably.

## *Cash Smelting Loan Receives Approval*

### *But Causes Disorderly Debate In Parliament; Will Substitute Standard Coin*

*Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press*

Peking, January 10.—The House of Representatives yesterday discussed the Paoli loan and cash-smelting agreements. The Government delegate explained that the principal object of the agreements was currency reform, by gradually withdrawing the old subsidiary coins and substituting new standard ones and also to save large profits, which would otherwise go to foreigners who are engaged in buying cash and selling the copper obtained from them abroad.

After some discussion, it was resolved to dispense with the committee stage and to proceed immediately with the second reading of the Bill, at the conclusion of which the loan agreement was approved.

The cash-smelting agreement caused a lively debate, which was sometimes very disorderly, especially concerning the clause referring to the division of the profits: namely, eight parts to the Government and seven parts to the syndicate. A member proposed an amendment alloting five parts each to the Government and to the province from which the coins were withdrawn by the syndicate, which, after much confusion, was put to the vote and passed.

A member then proposed that the title "agreement" should be altered to "regulations," in order to prevent the syndicate refusing to accept the agreement as amended. This amendment, however, was ruled out of order. The motion to hold the third reading was then carried. Both agreements were finally passed as amended.

### *The Weather*

The cold spell is, apparently, nearly over. Fine weather, with variable and moderate breezes. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 37.1 and the minimum 16.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 42.4 and 31.1.

## OFFENSIVE SHIFTS TO RIGA; RUSSIANS SECURE A VICTORY

### Hurl Back German Attack And Recapture the Island of Glaudon

### MACKENSEN'S TASK

### Must Drive Russians Over Two Rivers Before He Can Get At Rumanians

### 120 MILE FRONT

### Advancing Step by Step, He Reports; Storms Several More Positions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 9.—(By wireless).—A Russian official communique reports: We threw back an enemy offensive westward of Riga and captured an island in the western Dvina River, north of Dvinsk, with seven machine-guns and four trench-mortars.

We defeated attacks south of the Ojtuz River. The Rumanians fell back six versts west of Monestar Kachinul, on the Kasino River.

We took up new positions on a line with the Putna River and the Sereth.

By the capture of Focsany, the Germans have turned the western extremity of the so-called Sereth lines, which run forty miles eastward from Focsany, but the Russians, who have been maintaining the brunt of the fighting, while the Rumanians are refitting in their rear, have another defensive position along the River Sereth, behind which is the formidable line of the River Pruth. Both these rivers must be forced before Marshal von Mackensen is able to enter Russian territory, unless he attempts the hazardous crossing of the Danube from the Dobrudja, below Galatz.

**Front of 120 Miles**

The length of the front on which Marshal von Mackensen is operating with three armies, exclusive of the Dobrudja, is one hundred and twenty miles, between the mouth of the Sereth and Gyimes Pass. Half of this front lies in the mountains, where the fighting has consisted of a succession of struggles for isolated heights.

The enemy have still to face the main positions on the heights west of the Trotus and the Sereth. Meanwhile, the Russians have been heartened by their success twenty miles west of Riga, where a spirited advance across the frozen marshes has advanced their line at one point four miles.

Despatches from Petrograd indicate that the Russians are very hopeful of making the Germans pay dearly for their operations in Rumania, by shattering the whole fabric of the German defence in the north.

**Glaudon Recaptured**

A German official communique reports: In a heavy snow-storm, the Russians re-captured Glaudon Island, north of Illuxt. An attempt against the west bank of the Dvina failed.

The enemy are tenaciously defending the valleys from the Bereczk Mountains into the Moldavian Plain. We are advancing step by step. We have stormed the positions on both sides of the Kasino and Susita Valleys and have reached Putna Secor. The enemy are holding a new position on the opposite bank.

We have driven the Russians back to the Crangeni-Nanesti line and have stormed Garleaska. Yesterday's captures now total 99 officers, 5,400 men and three guns.

An Austrian official communique reports: The enemy have been driven back south-eastward of Focsany to the mouth of the Rimnic-Sarat.

**Booty of Braila**

Amsterdam, January 9.—German newspaper correspondents claim that three hundred wagon-loads of grain were captured at Braila. They confirm the destruction of the factories, but state that most of the population of the town remain.

## First Picture of British 'Tank' in Action

This is the first picture showing a British "Tank" in action on a battlefield. The photograph was made "Somewhere in France," and was passed by the censor in London with the official stamp of the British War Office.

Within a few minutes after the "Tank," shown in the background of the picture, had captured a German trench, the photographer rushed forward with the British infantry and snapped the picture as the Germans who had surrendered to the terrifying monster which a moment before had been vomiting bullets from its machine guns, started to pass to the rear, still under the guns of the "Tank."

When the occupants of the German trench surrendered some of the machine gunners within the "Tank" came out to take up the arms of the prisoners, other gunners remaining behind to keep the Germans covered while this was going on. Then came the British infantry, but the "Tank" had already done the work. The armored side-door of the "Tank" may be seen swinging open. Later on in the fight, the land battleship left in search of "other worlds to conquer."

## TWO BIG PARTIES TIE IN THE U. S. LOWER HOUSE

### Progressives Secure Two Seats, Socialists, Independents, Prohibitionists One Each

*Special Cable to The China Press*

New York, January 10.—The Progressive Party is not dead, as is proved by the fact that the Democrats and Republicans have tied for seats in the House of Representatives. Beyond them, there are two Progressives, one Socialist, one Independent (the woman member) and one Prohibitionist.

## *Gt. Britain Acquires Two-Thirds Interest In Anglo Persia Oil*

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 8.—At the annual meeting of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, Mr. Greenway said that the result for the year was satisfactory, considering the fact that they were at war with Germany. The German attempts to induce Persia to depart from her neutrality have completely broken down and the German agents have been completely discredited and either cleared out of the country or taken refuge with the Turks.

The relations of the Anglo-Persian Oil Co. with the Persian Government were very cordial. Despite the difficulties, considerable progress has been made with new pipe-lines and there was further evidence of the extraordinary richness and extent of the oil-field in Persia.

By acquiring a two-thirds interest in the company, the Imperial Government has secured for the nation an enormously valuable asset, while affording British consumers a very valuable safeguard against a monopoly.

## *Vote £6,000,000 On Italian Merchantmen*

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, January 9.—Italy is assigning £6,000 000 to the construction of merchantmen in 1917.

### ALLIES' GUARANTEES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 9.—The Allies' Note mentioned earlier (? to Greece) gives guarantees against the extension of the revolutionary movement.

## *Reach German Third Line by Surprise Of A Raid by Daylight*

### *Taken With Uncanny Ease; Officer Had Time to Stop And Smoke Cigarette*

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 9.—Correspondents at British headquarters in France state that the day-light raid, south-east of Arras, mentioned in a recent communique, was carried out by English and Scottish troops, on a front of 2,000 yards, after a very severe bombardment. The results were unexpected, as the opposition of the enemy was very slight and, especially, there was a lack of machine-gun fire.

Describing the uncanny ease with which the troops reached the enemy's third line, an officer in a Scottish regiment said that he mounted the parapet of the third-line trench and smoked a cigarette. Nothing was visible, apart from a few Germans in the distance, scurrying for their lives. The whole business seemed unreal.

There was much bombing of dug-outs, in which the Germans suffered considerably. Aeroplanes co-operated very audaciously in the raid, flying very low over the German positions and spotting in a most marvellous manner for the British guns.

## REDUCTION OF RICSHAS HASN'T BEEN SUCCESS

### Eighteen Months' Test Proves More Are Wanted; Consider Hard-Hit Men First

Today's Municipal Gazette announces provision for more ricshas in the following statements:—The reduction measures approved in August, 1915, have been in force a sufficiently long period to provide a perspective of their general effect, of any hardships which they may have created, and of the suitability of the number limit.

That there is a need for some increase in the number of ricshas is apparent and the early issue of additional licences has accordingly been approved. All applications for these additional licences, which will be available for ricsha owners who are able to prove to the Council's satisfaction that they have suffered hardship by reason of the limitation imposed in 1915, must be submitted before February 1.

### LL. GEORGE RETURNS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 9.—The Premier, Mr. Lloyd George, has returned to London from the Continent. He will speak at the Guildhall war loan meeting, on the 11th.

## HOLLAND TAKES OVER INTERNED SUBMARINES

### War Material Delayed, So Arranges Transfer With Britain And Germany

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, January 8.—The Minister for the Navy has announced that, in view of the delays in obtaining war-material, negotiations have been concluded by virtue of which the department is taking over one British and one German interned submarine and is also expecting to acquire a German mine-layer.

## *Yang Shan-teh May Assume Tuchun's Duty In Hangchow Today*

Reports from the Arsenal concerning the movements of Gen. Yang Shan-teh, newly appointed Tuchun of Chekiang, are conflicting, but it is generally believed that he has secretly entered Chekiang.

Tuesday evening the report was officially given out that the General was awaiting replies to certain messages he had sent to Peking, and also reports from advance guards he had sent to Hangchow, but that in no circumstances would he leave the arsenal until the period of mourning for his lately deceased mother had expired, that date being January 29.

There was a report last night that he would enter Hangchow and assume office today. It is evident that the Chekiang people themselves are mystified.

A Hangchow telegram to the Chekiang Kung Min Hui last night says: "It is reported throughout the city tht Yang Shan-teh will enter Hangchow and assume his office on the morning of the 11th. This report is doubtful."

## *New British Minister Appointed To Hague*

*Reuter's Service*

The Hague, January 9.—Sir Walter Townley has been appointed British Minister here.

### LANCASHIRE WAR TRADE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 8.—The Board of Trade returns show that Lancashire shipped 5,255,500,000 yards of cotton cloth in 1916, against 4,748,500,000 in 1915. Exports of grey cloths are falling off, while the exports of bleached, printed and dyed goods is increasing.

## WASHINGTON ASKS GERARD TO EXPLAIN SPEECH IN BERLIN

### 'Never Since War Have German-U.S. Relations Been More Cordial'

### RAISES A STORM

### Expresses Confidence in Present War-Heads Serving Kaiser

### REVENTLOW FIRED

### Sees Menace if Men Unpopular to America Come Into Power

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, January 8.—The State Department has cabled to Mr. J. W. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, requesting a statement of his utterances at the banquet given by the American Chamber of Commerce in Berlin, at which he is reported to have said that, "never since the beginning of the war, have the relations between the United States and Germany been more cordial."

**Reventlow Scores Gerard**

Amsterdam, January 8.—Count Reventlow, in the Tages Zeitung, is infuriated at the remarks made by Mr. Gerard at the banquet of the American Chamber of Commerce in Berlin, in which he said that he was confident that the best relations between the United States and Germany will continue while such excellent leaders as Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, Marshal von Hindenburg, General von Ludendorff, Admiral Capelle and Admiral von Holtzendorff remained at their posts.

Count Reventlow declares that it is unprecedented for a neutral Ambassador in war-time thus to single out names and says that there is an unmistakable menace in the implication of what will happen in the event of other men coming into power whom the United States does not like.

**'Demonstration in U. S. Honor'**

He concludes by remarking that the banquet was equivalent to a demonstration in honor of the United States attaining her political aim with regard to Germany. The banquet was attended by Dr. von Helfferich, Dr. Solf, Dr. Dernburg and other prominent persons.

The Rheinische Westfaelische Zeitung, in a bitter article, says: "The Americans have every reason to entertain very friendly feelings towards us, since they have done everything to oblige Great Britain and nothing to oblige Germany."

It endorses Count Reventlow's views with regard to the singling-out of the German war-heads and contends that, if America is really in earnest about the restoration of peace, she should state the conditions of her friendship, not to Berlin, but to London.

### *Von Gwinner Says Gerard Was Like Noah's Ark Dove*

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: Berlin, January 6.—The American Association of Commerce and Trade at Berlin gave a dinner at the Hotel Adlon, in honor of the United States Ambassador, Mr. J. W. Gerard. A large number of leading personalities were present, among whom were Secretary of State Dr. Helfferich and Secretary of State Zimmermann. The President of the Association toasted the German Emperor and President Wilson.

Dr. Helfferich, in a speech, expressed his satisfaction about Ambassador Gerard's voyage to the United States, which had enabled him to give a true description of the real state of affairs in figures relating to the increase of commerce between Germany and the United States before the war. During the ten years from 1903 to 1913, German trade with the United States had increased by more than a thousand million Marks.

Then the Director of the German Bank, von Gwinner, spoke and compared Mr. Gerard to the dove of

peace from Noah's Ark. He also, on his return, saw that he had come too early, but, nevertheless, he saw the colors of the rainbow.

**Mr. Gerard's Speech**

Ambassador Gerard, in his speech, described the vivid sympathy in the United States for German charity work. Many prominent people, among whom were Armour and Guggenheim, had given him checks for the German Red Cross. On his return to Germany he delivered about 400,000 Marks to different German relief funds.

The Ambassador, then continued: "Never since the beginning of the war have the relations between Germany and the United States been as cordial as they are now. I have brought back an olive branch from President Wilson, or do you not consider the President's message as an olive branch? I am personally convinced that, as long as Germany's fate is directed by such men as my friends, the German Chancellor, Dr. Helfferich, Dr. Solf, Admirals von Capelle, Holtzendorff and von Muller and Generals von Hindenburg and von Ludendorff and last, but not least, my friend Zimmermann, the relations between the two countries will not be endangered."

**Zimmermann's Confidence**

Towards the end of the evening, Secretary of State Zimmermann, who had been attending a conference with the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Count Czernin, attended and pointed out that a large number of persons had supposed that Ambassador Gerard would not return to "this country of barbarians," but he himself had been sure that the Ambassador would return in good health and with good intentions to "this beautiful country." The Secretary of State then said:

"I always collaborated with Ambassador Gerard in an excellent way and under mutual confidence, which makes me feel certain that the friendly and trustful relations between both countries will continue in the way as described by Ambassador Gerard."

The Ambassador, as well as the Secretary of State, were much applauded. The Association sent telegrams to the German Emperor and to President Wilson. The message to President Wilson said: "The American Association of Commerce and Trade at Berlin is giving a dinner to Ambassador Gerard and, honored by the presence of the leaders of German politics, commerce and industry, wishes to express to the President of the United States the sincerest wishes in these crucial times."

## *Queensland Floods Worst In 50 Years*

*Reuter's Service*

Brisbane, January 8.—The floods in Queensland are the greatest for half-a-century. Pianos are lodged in trees at Clermont.

## CHINESE BONDS RISE

*Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press*

Peking, January 10.—The Chinese Minister in London has wired that the publication of the report of the Customs revenue for 1916 has resulted in a rise in Chinese bonds.

## Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Jan. 11
Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava Jan. 12
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai M. Jan. 13
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta M. Jan. 15
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'shiro M. Jan. 16

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Jan. 13
Per T.K.K. s.s. Nippon M. Jan. 14
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Jan. 19
Per T.K.K. s.s. Persia M. Feb. 3

For Europe:—
Per P. & O. s.s. Somali Jan. 13
Per M.M. s.s. Armand Behic Jan. 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa M. Jan. 26

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail is due here on or about Saturday, January 13, per T.K.K. s.s. Persia Maru.

The French mail of November 29 was due at Hongkong on Jan. 9, and here on January 13. Left Hongkong yesterday, per M.M. s.s. Porthos.

The Canadian mail of Dec. 29 was due at Yokohama on Jan. 9, and here on Jan. 14. Left Yokohama on Jan. 9, per C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Asia.

The French mail of Dec. 24 is due at Hongkong on January 29, and here on February 2. Left Port Said on January 1.

# HOSTILE TO URGE PEACE ON BRITAIN, SAYS NORTHCLIFFE

### She Won't Discuss Terms While Foe Occupies Allied Territory

### SYDENHAM ALSO EMPHATIC

### Failure to Punish Germany, He Asserts, Would Be a Failure In Duty to Mankind

*(By Wireless to the Editor of The New York Times.)*

London, Nov. 23.—The suggestion that Great Britain should consider peace can only be regarded as hostile.

Our citizen army is only now ready for war.

There are no peace discussions in this country at all, and there will be none while Germany occupies any portion of the Allied territory. NORTHCLIFFE.

London, Nov. 23.—Public men of England continue to express positive views, pro and con, on the expediency of discussing terms of peace at this time, following the tentative suggestions made in the "Cosmos" articles in The New York Times.

As a symptom of public feeling on the subject of peace, it is announced tonight that a meeting scheduled for tomorrow night in Carlisle, when Charles Trevelyan, M. P., was to have spoken on "How to Obtain a Peoples' Peace," has been called off, the lease of the hall being cancelled because of local hostility. Trevelyan, who is a Liberal, resigned his post of Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Education as a protest against the policy that involved Great Britain in the war.

Lord Sydenham of Combe is conspicuous among those opposed to any discussion of peace at this time. It was he who with Lord Charles Beresford denounced last month in the House of Lords the course of the United States Government in connection with the visit of the U-53 to American waters, and also advocated ten days ago reprisals ton for ton on Germany for her submarine warfare.

Lord Sydenham writes:

"'Cosmos' fails to understand the intensity of feeling with which the German methods of waging war against non-combatants, women and children, have inspired the Allies.

"It should certainly be possible to find a formula for the free development of all States, great and small, when full reparation for Germany's crimes against humanity is forthcoming. Vindictiveness would be unworthy of great nations and there is no desire that Germany should be crushed, but if there is no punishment, the whole standard of international morality will be lowered. The Allies would fail in their duty to mankind, and to the memory of their gallant dead, if justice is not meted out.

"What guarantees have we that Germany has learned her lesson, so long as her people affect to believe that she was unjustly and unprovokedly attacked?

"It may well be different for Americans on the full tide of prosperity to put themselves in the position of nations fighting in a sacred cause and bleeding at every pore. I fear that only harm could come from well-meaning attempts to intervene on the lines which 'Cosmos' indicates."

**Buxton for American Co-operation**

Charles Roden Buxton, formerly M. P. for Mid-devon, who has written much on social questions and more than a year ago suggested before the Union for Democratic Control a plan for a peace basis, writes:

"I agree with the opinions expressed by 'Cosmos' so far as they are reproduced here. I only disagree with his use of them. The Allies will have won the war in my judgment when they have secured the legitimate defensive objects which inspired their people to fight, viz., the defense of Belgium, France, and Servia, some satisfaction for the claims of oppressed nationalities and above all, definite guarantees against a future war. The peoples' objects, not the statesmens', are the important thing if the peace is to be a peoples' peace.

"If Britons do not yet favor the idea of mediation or negotiation that is simply because they do not believe that the legitimate defensive objects of the war could be attained. If it were known that they could be attained without further fighting public opinion here would rapidly turn in the direction of peace.

"I speak from the experience of over 100 public meetings in every part of Great Britain at which I have advocated a negotiated peace, and attacked Lloyd George's policy of a 'knockout.' At only five of these meetings has there been any rowdy opposition.

"The way to discover whether reasonable terms could or could not be attained is to initiate some such discussions as 'Cosmos' suggests as to the guarantees against a future war. These will never reach their maximum effectiveness unless America co-operates in the discussion, framing, and execution of them."

**Prof. Murray Distrusts Germany**

Professor Gilbert Murray of Oxford University, who recently visited the United States, writes:

"I do not think that this is the time for peace or that the Chancellor's speech forms any basis for negotiations.

"The Chancellor, in hesitating langauge, renounces the policy of annexation, but annexation is not the real question. He is ready to evacuate some parts, not all, of the territory now occupied, provided Germany has guarantees that she shall preserve her due influence. We know what that 'due influence,' means. It has been explained by several German writes. It means the influence which was demanded by Austria in Servia before the war —the influence that is now possessed by Germany in Poland, Bulgaria, and Turkey.

"Austria expressly explained that she did not wish to annex an inch of Servian territory; she only wanted a vassal State.

"Germany now, with the air of making a concession, consents to surround herself with vassal States, consisting of Belgium, Poland, Servia, Bulgaria, and the whole Turkish Empire.

"Furthermore, when we ask for a future league of peace, she replies that she is willing to place herself at the head of such a league. The answer is a mere insult.

"We entered upon this contest to show the world and future generations that a deliberate and long-plotted war of aggression, even if backed up by every form of ingenious treachery and frightfulness, is folly as well as crime, and cannot end in success.

"Germany has now the prestige of triumphant crime and will keep it until we have beaten her decisively in the field. That we believe we can do and we mean to do. It may take almost the last ounce of our strength, but even if we should exhaust ourselves in the process, the world which you will inherit will be a better world for what we have done."

Carlyon Bellairs, M. P., formerly an officer in the navy, and founder of the Parliamentary Navy Committee, says:

"It is always difficult to deal with a summarised article. For instance, The Times summary quotes, 'Cosmos' as saying that Germany has learned her lesson so that her people can be relied on to do their best to prevent more wars.

"This is rather bewildering. What is the lesson and where is the evidence? They are certainly not in the summary. We are certainly told that Germany must by now know that she cannot win, but the only lesson that conveys to the German people is that Bismarck was right, never to fight too many enemies at the same time; the lesson must be a good deal deeper than that.

"'Cosmos' adopts a method of the German agents in the United States when several times he writes of the German people as if they were a democracy rather than the slaves of a military system which is at the present moment in absolute control throughout the Central Empires.

"'Cosmos' has an argument that the prolongation of the war would exacerbate the feelings of the German people, and then with peace they would sanction efforts to prepare for a war of revenge. It is stated that every German argument would come to us in the language of menace, and we, who have run the whole gamut of German frightfulness, may smile at this.

"'Cosmos,' like all self-styled humanitarians, is very vague when he comes to terms of peace. All that is mentioned is the restitution of Belgium, the evacuation of France, and other things, which Germany is believed to be ready to do. No bait of this character would possibly lead to an armistice. It sounds rather like a member of the Berlin Bagdad Beira Railway school throwing in a stop to Ballin by retaining Alsace-Lorraine for the sake of the iron mines.

"Except in Rumania the Allies are waging the offensive on every front Great Britain, Italy, and Rumania have by no means reached the culminating point of their strength. At this period to propose negotiations, involving an armistice, would necessarily be an unfriendly act, however, it may be disguised as promoted by humanitarian desires, for we would consider it as an attempt to prevent us for attaining a favorable position against an unscrupulous and barbaric foe, who deliberately brought on war in the days of our unpreparedness.

"So far as the British are concerned we are bad starters, good stayers, and we believe sure winners. A bitter wave of indignation would sweep through the land if Lloyd George's warning is forgotten and interference came from those, who in this war have 'toiled not neither did they spin.'"

**Berlin's Terms for Tsar**

New York, Nov. 22.—Although the Russian Government has repeatedly announced that the Tsar will make no separate peace with Germany or any of the opponents of the Allies, the hope still persists in official circles in the Kaiser's empire that Petrograd may be induced to lend an ear to peace proposals from Berlin.

What is regarded by Swiss newspapers as a strong "feeler" for a separate peace was the publication in a recent issue of the Berner Tageblatt of an outline to the terms on which Germany would be willing to end the war with Russia. The Berner Tageblatt introduces the article by saying that it has its information from "competent sources," and that other Swiss papers remark in this connection that in view of the outspoken pro-German sentiments of the Tageblatt its news source was close to the German Government. The approximate peace terms were detailed as follows in the Tageblatt's article:

"Russia is to abandon its aspirations for the hegemony of the Balkans and for the possession of Constantinople. In return the Dardanelles is to be opened for its merchantmen and warships in so far as it respects the continuance of Turkey as an ally of the Central Powers.

"The financial side of the question is to be settled by a mutual renunciation of claims for indemnity.

"Russia is to receive that part of Bukowina and Eastern Galicia in which the Ruthenians predominate. It is to get Moldavia from Rumania.

"Russia is to cede a certain part of Courland and Lithuania to Germany. Armenia is to go to Russia, and Russia is to have a free hand toward the Persian Gulf.

"Turkey is to be indemnified through the reacquisition of Egypt. Egypt is to be conquered via the land route, by a Turkish-German-Austrian army, and the Suez Canal is to be put under the control of the Central Powers, as a means of holding England in check.

"Bulgaria is to get all it demands in the way of territory, i. e., the Dobrudja, Macedonia, Southern Servia, and Salonica, contingent upon the attitude of Greece.

"If Greece maintains its neutrality it is to get Epirus. Albania is to become independent again. Servia, Montenegro, and shrunken Rumania are to remain independent, but under an Austrian protectorate.

"In case Russia should not be in a position further to fulfill its financial obligations to France, it is advised simply to repudiate these debts to France and to depend in the future upon the German money lender, who has shown himself to be stronger than the French."

## *Sleeping Beauty*

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir,—I enclose a synopsis of the accounts in connection with the two performances of "The Sleeping Beauty," from which you will see that, augmented by sundry kind and generous donations, the net result is that the substantial sum of $1,800.00 has been raised.

With this I have purchased a draft on London for £222 16s. 1d. and have remitted it to Sir Starr Jameson, C.B., Chairman, Central Prisoners of War Committee.

I am, etc.
Mabel Phillippo.

Shanghai, January 9, 1917.

| | |
|---|---|
| Proceeds of two performances | $932.96 |
| Donations from: | |
| "L. M." | 10.00 |
| "E. O. C." | 10.00 |
| "M." | 2.00 |
| "B." | 1.00 |
| A. A. Brady | 10.00 |
| W. S. Davidson (Tls. 500) | 690.60 |
| "J. L." | 4.00 |
| "J. S. S." | 15.00 |
| E. A. Mackay | 25.00 |
| Anonymous | 25.00 |
| Miss A. Holmes | 35.00 |
| H. C. Marshall—Expenses of Hall for Second performance | 26.13 |
| "M. P." | 3.31 |
| "C." | 10.00 |
| | $1,800.00 |

Shanghai, January 9, 1917.

## RAID GERMAN TRENCHES

London, January 9.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening: We successfully entered the enemy's trenches opposite Hulluch. Our artillery was active on both banks of the Ancre and in the Gommecourt salient. It also caused a large explosion northward of Wieltje.

## FARMS AND MUNITIONS

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

London, January 9.—The Minister of Munitions has created an agricultural machinery branch, to deal with the manufacture of machinery and implements, which will be classed as munitions work.


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"I have used your Castoria and found it an excellent remedy in my household and private practice for many years. The formula is excellent." H. J. TAFT, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I have used your Castoria in the case of my own baby and find it pleasant to take, and have obtained excellent results from its use." S. A. BUCHANAN, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

"I find your Castoria to be a standard family remedy. It is the best thing for infants and children I have ever known and I recommend it." R. E. ESKILDSON, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

"I take pleasure in recommending your Castoria, having recommended its use in many instances, and consider it the best laxative that could be used, especially for children." NATHANIEL K. KING, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

"Having during the past six years prescribed your Castoria for infantile stomach disorders, I most heartily commend its use. The formula contains nothing deleterious to the most delicate of children." J. B. ELLIOTT, M. D., New York City.

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# U. S. DUTY TO MOVE FOR PEACE AT ONCE, SAYS JACOB SCHIFF

## Declares James M. Beck Was 'Unwise' In His Warning Against Such Action

## ADMITS TASK IS DIFFICULT

## But Believes America Can End The War and Gain Friendship of World

New York, November 25.—A suggestion that the League to Enforce Peace be made an instrument for ending the war in Europe was made by Jacob H. Schiff last night at a conference of leaders of the organization which ex-President Taft founded. The banker voiced the opinion that, though the difficulties were great, the United States could, and should, attempt now to bring together the warring nations.

It was announced last night that meetings similar to the gathering here would shortly be held in Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, and other leading cities with a view to organize public opinion in behalf of the league.

Mr. Schiff took a directly opposite view to that voiced by James M. Beck in a recent speech at the Fifth Avenue Association dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria. Mr. Beck then said peace now would be "premature," and that by trying to force it we should incur the enmity of the Allies as we had already incurred the hatred of the Central Powers. Mr. Schiff, referring to Mr. Beck as an "eminent speaker," called his utterances "unwise." Mr. Beck attended last night's dinner and heard his arguments so characterized.

"We would not only be doing our duty, but would gain the friendship of all nations by moving now for peace," Mr. Schiff said, "and would be fulfilling our role of 'trustee of the interests of humanity.'"

Further interest was added to the conference by messages of sympathy with the main purposes of the league from Viscount Grey, Premier Briand, and Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg. The two last named communications were delivered through the embassies of France and Germany, respectively, at Washington. The Grey and Bethmann Hollweg statements, however, made the stipulation that their indorsement of the principles of the league was to be made effective after this war only.

**Messages from Statesmen**

The conference took the form of a dinner, and was held in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor. Ex-President Taft, President of the league, presided, and those who spoke were, besides Mr. Schiff, United States Senator William J. Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, who praised the foreign policy of President Wilson; Alton B. Parker, Robert E. Speer, and Finley J. Shepard.

The messages from European statesmen read at the gathering follow.

From Viscount Grey, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Great Britain:

London, November 23.—I think public utterances must have already made it clear that I sincerely desire to see a league of nations formed and made effective to secure future peace of the world after this war is over. I regard this as the best, if not the only, prospect of preserving treaties and of saving the world from aggressive wars in years to come. If there is any doubt about my sentiments in the matter, I hope this telegram in reply to your own will remove it.

GREY.

**Count Bernstorff's Letter**

From Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador:

German Embassy,
Washington, D. C.

Washington, D. C., November 16, 1916.

I am glad to be able to inform you that the Chancellor of the German Empire has authorized me to transmit to you the following extracts of the speech which his Excellency delivered on the 9th inst. before the Committee on Ways and Means of the German Parliament:

"We have never concealed our doubts with regard to the question whether peace could be permanently guaranteed by such international organizations as arbitration courts. I shall, however, at this place, not discuss the theoretical aspects of the problem, but we must now and at the time of the conclusion of peace, from the point of view of facts, define our position with regard to this question. When at and after the end of the war the world will become fully conscious of its horrifying destruction of life and property, then through the whole of mankind will ring a cry for peaceful arrangements and understandings which, as far as lies in human power, shall avoid the return of such a monstro s catastrophe. This cry will be so powerful and so justified that it must lead to some result. Germany will honestly co-operate in the examination of every endeavor to find a practical solution of the question, and will collaborate to make its realization possible. This all the more if the war, as we expect and trust, will create political conditions which do full justice to the free development of all nations, the small ones as well as the great nations. Then it will be possible to realize the principles of justice and free development on land and of the freedom of the seas. The first condition for evolution of international relations by way of arbitration and peaceful compromise of conflicting interests should be that no more aggressive coalitions are formed in future. Germany will at all times be ready to enter a league for the purpose of restraining the disturbers of peace."

The above official declaration of the German Government is so explicit that I would only spoil its effect by adding anything to it on my own part, with the exception of the wish that the hopes of the Imperial Chancellor may soon be realized.

I remain very sincerely yours,

J. BERNSTORFF.

**Prime Minister Briand's Message**

The following communications were sent by Viscount Bryce and Ambassador Jusserand:

LONDON.

Ex-President Taft, New Haven, Conn.:

Those working here on your lines send heartiest sympathy with and best wishes for your league's efforts.

BRYCE.

Ambassador Jusserand sent this message:

Ambassade
De La Republique Francaise,
Aux Etats-Unis.

Washington, Le November 21, 1916.

At the same time as your letter I received this morning one from our Prime Minister M. Briand, destined for you, and which I enclose herewith. You will be able, if you think fit, to avail yourself to its contents at the forthcoming banquet of the league to Enforce Peace.

Believe me, with best regard.

Sincerely yours,

JUSSERAND.

Prime Minister Briand's letter read:

Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
French Republic,
Paris, October 25, 1916.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, the contents of which I have noted with lively interest. In basing your effort on the fundamental principle of respect for the rights and wishes of the various peoples of the world, you are certain of being on common ground with the countries who, in the present conflict, are giving their blood and their resources, without counting the cost, to save the independence of the nations.

Please receive, Mr. Chairman, the assurances of my high consideration.

A. BRIAND.

Mr. Taft in his opening speech explained at length the purposes which the founders of the League to Enforce Peace had in mind when they organized it in Philadelphia last year.

"The League to Enforce Peace," he said, "is not an association or an organization the purpose of which is to end the present war in Europe. Tonight we meet to give a further 'push,' so to speak, to the league. From abroad we have the cordial sympathy and emphatic approval of Lord Bryce and of Viscount Grey of Great Britain, the attentive sympathy of Premier Briand of France, and of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg of the German Empire.

"The statements of these eminent men are not binding of course. They only tend to show that what we are proposing is not a dream, that it is not chimerical, but in its general lines commends itself to practical statesmen looking forward to the condition that will confront the belligerent powers and the other countries of the world when this war has ended and peace comes.

**Principles of Law and Equity**

"The league contemplates a permanent court to decide issues arising between its members if they can be settled on principles of law and equity, a permanent commission of conciliation to hear facts and arguments and recommend a compromise in respect to any differences arising between members of the league which cannot be settled by a court as a matter of law, and a union of all the economic means of repressions and all the military forces of the members of the league to resist hostilities begun by one member of the league against another before the questions in issue have been heard and decided by the court and a compromise recommended by the commission."

Mr. Taft cited, as he has often before, the fact that a century had passed in which no question has developed between the United States and Great Britain and Canada which had not been settled without arms.

"As time has gone on and as each issue has resolved itself into a peaceful solution," he continued, "we have grown stronger and stronger in the faith that there is no issue that cannot be settled without an appeal to arms. There is no reason, therefore, why other nations may not acquire the same habit. Our own experience shows that the acquiring of such a habit is practical."

Mr. Taft called attention to the fact that reaty obligations were responsible for Great Britain, France, and Germany being parties to the present war. The very fact that England lived up to her treaty with Belgium, France to her's with Russia, and Germany to her's with Austria-Hungary he pointed to as a refutation of the statement often made that treaty obligations between nations could not be relied upon.

"It is said," he added,, "that we would need a great army and a great navy constantly ready to do our share in the league. We would need no greater army or navy than it is now the declared policy of this Government to maintain for its reasonable defense. I do not think that it is too much to say that when the war has ended, when the awful consequences more and more impress themselves upon the suffering belligerents, Europe will be ripe for the acceptance of a plan like ours for its consideration, discussion, amendment, and adoption."

**People Must Be Educated**

One of the principal duties of the league, Mr. Taft said, was to gain, by its propaganda, the support of the American people for the principles the league advocates. The people of this country, if the country is to become a member of such an international compact, must know, he said, what the obligations are that the country would assume when it joined.

"We have no right," Mr. Taft added "to enjoy the power and the wealth that we have unless we use that power and wealth to help the world, and unless we are willing to make sacrifices in the cause we espouse. Are we not trustees in the use of all this good fortune? Are we sensible of our fraternal world duty if we are not willing to assume some burden and risk to help the world to avoid another disaster to civilization like the one that now overwhelms Europe.

"But a duty of this kind cannot be brought home to any people, however intelligent, without iteration and reiteration. It will rouse opposition from those who do not understand it and those who do. Discussion without end is needed to answer objections and to clarify the issues. In any audiences an appeal for peace can arouse applause—in any audiences condemnation of war can evoke approval.

"What we need, however, is such a desire on the part of our people to avoid a world war that they shall be willing to join the other great powers in agreeing to suppress the beginnings such a war by force—that in order to obtain and maintain world peace they shall be willing to fight for it.

"When our people feel this way the President can lead the nations of the world into the League to Enforce Peace. The primary and indispensable work of our association is to arouse the people to a sense of their world duty.

One of the big objections which would have to be overcome in America to this country joining such a league as is proposed, Mr. Taft said, was Washington's warning against "entangling alliances."

"If Washigton were living today," Mr Taft said, I am confident that taking the vast changes that have taken place since his time that he would look at the matter in a different light."

Senator Stone followed Mr. Taft.

"This organization," he said, "which honors itself by having you, Mr. Taft, as its President stands pronouncedly for world peace. As a passing preliminary observation may I be permitted to express the hope that this potential body also stands with equal fervor for peace at home. Great men seem to differ about great questions—even questions that might involve war. May I refer to a striking case only to illustrate—thecase of the Lusitania.

"One of the most celebrated and dominant men of our country has publicly declared that if he had been President when the Lusitania was sunk, he would have put American marines aboard every German merchant ship interned in our ports and held them as hostages. That would have been an act of war, since those ships are here under our protection as a neutral, and, unless such an act had been duly disclaimed, it would have led to war. The President held to a different view. He sough to settle our controversy with the German Government growing out of that tragedy by diplomacy rather than by force. But we see the spectacle of two of our great men using diametrically opposing views with respect to our national public policy concerning a question of vital interest, not only to the American people, but to the peace of the world.

"I will not in this presence discuss this difference of opinion. further than to say that, while we cannot tell what the future may bring forth, up to this date the eventualities have demonstrated that 'The pen is mightier than the sword.' Moreover, it has been demonstrated that, so far as we have gone, our national well-being has been best conserved by holding steadfastly to our declared policy of neutrality.

**Peace Abroad and At Home**

"I repeat that I indulge the hope that this far-famed and influential body, organized to promote an international propaganda, not only to advance but to enforce world peace, also stands with even greater ardor for the honorable maintenance of peace at home. And this I say in view of the environment and circumstances of the present time, notwithstanding my consciousness of the fact that the ideal you strive for and the effort you are making to foster world peace will at the same time tend to secure peace at home.

"This movement of yours is a movement well worth while to be pressed. And I say this, knowing as you do even better than I, the difficulties in the way. To effectuate this really stupendous scheme—the like of which hitherto is unknown of men—will require treaties and grave agreements. Questions of national honor, of vital interest, and so forth will come up, and they will not be, and cannot be, ignored. It would be easy to point out such questions as they affect our own national policy and our own national life. There are questions known to all of us—questions I need not pause now to discuss—which our people do not regard as justiciable questions, and which I do not believe they would be willing to arbitrate. What is true of our nation is true of other nations. The league, of course, recognizes this condition. Therefore, it proposes that the nations agree to sumbit 'all justiciable questions' to the judgment of an international tribunal. So far, good."

**Schiff At Issue With Beck**

Mr. Schiff spoke as follows:

All eyes are turned to America in the hope that our country may take the initiative in calling into being a world-wide movement destined to give assurance that, after the terrible conflict now raging across the Atlantic shall have ended—and all mankind desires to see it ended before very long—the world shall not again become subjected to the terrors and to the brutalities which, in our own time, have unchained passions as never since the dark ages, and in defiance of all civilization—has set nation against nation in fierce and mortal combat. Even now, when nearly two years and a half have passed since these combatants have sprung upon one another, this titanic struggle is not only still raging, but is constantly growing in fury.

No doubt, because of this terrible experience mankind is now passing through, the movement which has been recently initiated in this country for the formation of a League to Enforce Peace has evoked immediate interest, not alone in America, but almost everywhere—and perhaps nowhere to a greater extent than within the nations engaged in this furious world war.

The lines upon which the League to Enforce Peace is to be called into being are, as I understand it, most simple. The proposition is to form a union of nations, large and small, to enter into a firm and lasting pact for the settlement of differences, of whatever nature, which may arise between either of them hereafter, through the medium of a World Court, backed by an adequate force to compel, if necessary, obedience to the court's mandates.

This, as I understand it, is in short to be the program of the projected League to Enforce Peace, which men of vision in our country propose to call into existence. The proposition is well timed, is destined, if properly carried into effect, to become far-reaching and well worth the best effort of the highest intellects and the strongest energies in our nation; nor can it be doubted that after present passions shall have subsided and passed away, this movement uncertain to find ready support and co-operation among the leading nations of the world. Were this expectation not justified, life in this world of ours would in coming ages become almost intolerable.

**Statesmen Favor the Movement**

We have fortunately already heard the voices of great statesmen of leading belligerents in indorsement and support of the steps now being taken in our own country to organise this league. The expressions that have recently been made abroad in this respect are most encouraging, but is it not proper to ask at this juncture whether it can be imagined that what we contemplate to do can become successful, if—as has been heretofore repeatedly emphasized—the carrying into effect of this movement is to proceed altogeher independently of the unfortunate conditions that now prevail, and if

(Continued on Page 8)


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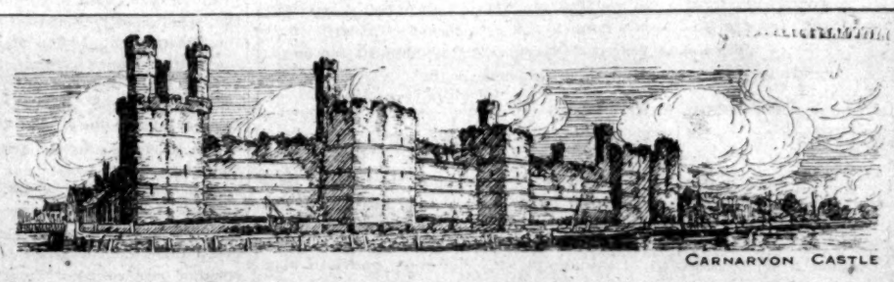
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# News and Views in the World of Books


## JUST PUBLISHED

## "Our Eastern Question"

America's Contact with the Orient and the Trend of Relations with China and Japan

### By Thomas F. Millard

Author of "The New Far East," "America and the Far Eastern Question," Etc.

**Some endorsements by eminent men**

THEODORE ROOSEVELT—"I congratulate you upon your book 'Our Eastern Question.' You touch on more than the Eastern Question when you show the weakness of America's foreign policy in recent times, and the grave disaster which awaits this nation if this weakness of policy continues. I hope the book will be widely read."

DAVID JAYNE HILL (former United States Ambassador to Germany, etc. and an authority on world politics)—"It is the most informing book on the East that I have yet seen, and should be in the hands of all who are, or who ought to be, interested in developments in China and Japan."

Dr. FRANK J. GOODNOW (President of Johns Hopkins University, former adviser on constitutional law to the Chinese Government, etc.)—"I have read 'Our Eastern Question' with great interest. I know of no book on China which gives so clear an account of recent occurrences there, and so accurate a picture of present conditions. The book ought to do much to give to the American public correct ideas as to the problems which present political events in the Far East are now offering us for solution. . . . . I am very glad to find that my own general conclusions with regard to the situation are the same as one who, like you, has had much greater opportunities for observation."

WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD (Professor of History at Columbia University, New York)—"I have read 'Our Eastern Question' with deep interest, and I shall recommend the book to my students in modern history. It ought to be called strongly to the attention of patriotic organisations that are working to awake the country to perils that confront us in the Pacific."

Dr. H. H. LOWRY (President of Peking University)—"You have rendered a service to both China and the United States. I feel that your presentation of the facts should have a large place in forming public opinion in America."

WALTER WILLIAMS (Dean of the College of Journalism of the University of Missouri, Director-General of the World's Congresses of Journalism at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and the Panama-Pacific Exposition)—"I have read 'Our Eastern Question' with great interest. Coming from one who can speak with authority, the volume should commend itself to those who wish to inform themselves about real conditions in the Orient as such conditions affect the United States. I have been especially interested in the chapter in international publicity. Journalists will find this chapter the key to intelligent discussion. It interprets and makes plain much that otherwise would be dark and complicated. The book will be a welcomed and needed addition to the library of the teacher and student in the field of international concerns. I congratulate you on it, and more, I congratulate the American thinking public on it."

Rt. Rev. CHARLES H. BRENT (Episcopal Bishop of the Philippines)—"I express the hope that the book will be widely read. It is clear-sighted, and the problem is stated in accurate terms. I believe it will impress its readers with the momentus character of the Oriental Question, and the imperative need of intelligent action in relation to it on the part of our Nation."

Bishop J. W. BASHFORD of Peking—"I wish that every American would read this book."

General LEONARD WOOD,—"I have read with the keenest interest your book 'Our Eastern Question,' and only wish it could be read by all our men in public life."

**Some Newspaper Comments**

NEW YORK HERALD—"If only for the appendices, this new book by Thomas F. Millard would be a valuable addition to the library of every American who is interested in the problems of the Far East. Here are presented, textually, the treaties and agreements bearing directly upon China, in which our fate and that of Mr. Hay's open door policy are more or less bound up. Mr. Millard is writing of a situation with which he has been in touch since the Boxer uprising in 1900."

PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC-LEDGER—"Mr. Millard's book is one of the most important books of a year that has produced more than the usual number of important books. It is a book that no thinking American can afford not to read."

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## Some Notable Books In Brief Review

The History of the Fabian Society. By Edward R. Pease. Illustrated with photographs. E. P. Dutton and Co. $1.75 (Gold).

This history of the Fabian Society will interest any one who is already well informed on the subject. The book is more like a report of the minutes of the society than narrative, and this is natural since the author was the society's Secretary for forty years. Mr. Pease speaks with casual familiarity of such prominent people as Bernard Shaw, Mrs. Besant, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb, Graham Wellas, and H. G. Wells, all members of the society, but, with the exception of Mr. Wells, he gives us no revealing glimpses of their personalities.

The book is strictly an exposition of the beliefs and activities of the Fabian Society. The latter was organised in October 24, 1883, by a group of young people who met fortnightly to discuss social and spiritual betterment. The first meeting was held in the rooms of Mr. Pease. The society grew rapidly by the election of new members, all of them serious men and women animated with a sincere desire to help bring about an era of social justice. As the opening sentence of the "Basis" says: "The Fabian Society consists of Socialists." By socialism, however, the Fabians do not mean the Marxian policies, for it was they who led in the revolt against the acceptance of Marx's theory of reform through revolution. By taking the name Fabian the society indicated that its aim was to bring about social betterment through gradual, natural means, such as education and legislation. In order to accomplish their mission the society published and sold, at moderate prices, tracts pointing out existing social evils and suggesting reforms. The members also delivered lectures all over England on socialism and kindred subjects, and the formation of local branches of the Fabian Society was encouraged in the provincial towns and universities.

The Fabian Society, as the representative of the middle-class Socialists, had, on several occasions prior to 1913, tried to combine with the other Socialist parties, such as the Independent Labor Party and the British Socialist Party, but had always failed because of the more radical views and methods of the parties representing the workingmen. In 1914 another attempt to amalgamate was begun, but its successful conclusion was interrupted by the outbreak of the war.

Mr. Peast says that the oldest and best Fabian doctrine is set out in the opening paragraphs of Tract 70, the "Report on Fabian Policy," (1896,) under the caption:

**The Mission of The Fabian**

The object of the Fabian Society is to persuade the English people to make their political constitution thoroughly democratic and so to socialise their industries as to make the livelihood of the people entirely independent of private capitalism.

The Fabian Society endeavors to pursue its socialist and democratic objects with complete singleness of aim. For example:

It has no distinctive opinions on the marriage question, religion, art, abstract economics, historic evolution, currency, or any other subject than its own special business of practical democracy and socialism.

It brings all the pressure and persuasion in its power to bear on existing forces, caring nothing by what name any party calls itself or what principles, socialist or other, it professes, but having regard solely to the tendency of its actions, supporting those which make for socialism and democracy and opposing those which are reactionary.

It does not propose that practical steps toward social democracy should be carried out by itself or by any other specially organised society or party.

It does not ask the English people to join the Fabian society.

With the exception of Mr. Wells and a small group of his followers, who tried to dominate the society between 1906 and 1908 by urging expansion on a large scale, this policy has been adhered to not only by the older members who formed it, but also by the young men and women who are now the leaders of the Fabians.

Mr. Pease's style is clear and direct; his book is full of detail, and has much in it of interest.

### SHAKESPEARE AND GEMS

Shakespeare and Precious Stones. By George Frederick Kunz, Ph. D., Sc. D. With Illustrations. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25. (gold).

On the very artistically arranged title page of this latest volume of Shakespearean lore for the Shakespeare Tercentenary the reader is told that Dr. Kunz's little book treats of "the known references to precious stones in Shakespare's works, with comments as to the origin of his material, the knowledge of the poet concerning precious stones, and references as to where the precious stones of his time came from." But it is interesting to note at the outset that Dr. Kunz, authority on precious stones and Shakespearean scholar, does not enter upon a scholastic effort to prove that Shapespeare possessed any remarkable knowledge of gems; nor does he seek to persuade us to translate the poet's imagery into the terms of lapidarian erudition. The result of his own careful, scholarly research he gives the reader as, he tells us in his preface, "because "no writer has made a more beautiful and telling use of precious stones in his verse than did Shakespeare," and because some knowledge of his references adds greatly, for the literary and historical student, to the understanding of Shakespeare's time. "Comparisons are made," Dr. Kunz adds "with the precious stones of the present time, showing what mines were known and gems were worn in Shakespeare's day, and also something of those that were not known then, but are known at this time." This promises, most interestingly, a broadening of our knowledge, an enrichment of the background against which Shapespeare's plays and poems may be read. It does not set forth any claim to regard Shakespeare as deeply learned in lapidarian "fine points." With wider knowledge of our own, we read him still as poet, not as master of scientific research.

The text of Shakespeare's plays, Dr. Kunz points out, gives no evidence to show that the master dramatist possessed any greater familiarity with precious stones than could be gathered from the poetry of his day and from his intercourse with classical scholars. It has been supposed that Shapespeare may have gained some especial familiarity with precious stones through the richness of adornment of the ladies of the Court in those lavish days as they attended the plays of his theater. But against this assumption Dr. Kunz urges, first, that in a time when the danger of highway robbery stalked everywhere abroad fine ladies did not wear their valuable jewels through the streets to the theater, and, second, that at performances at Court, where gems would be worn, Shakespeare was probably far too closely concerned with what went on on the stage to pay much attention to the small adornments of the ladies in the audience. Nor did any museum collections, properly so called, exist in Shakespeare's time, from which he could have acquired any closer knowledge of precious stones or gems. The early beginnings of the Royal Society of London cannot be traced back beyond 1645, and of the two societies of the kind that did exist during his lifetime, both in Italy, "Shakespeare could have known little or nothing." Dr. Kunz adds, however:

Had Shakespeare felt much interest in the lore of gems, he had before him most of the then available material in a book of which he seems to have made some use. This was an English rendering of the "De Proprietatibus Rerum" of Bartholomaeus Anglicus (fl. ca. 1350) by Stephen Batman or Bateman, (d. 1587,) an English divine and poet, who in the later years of his life was chaplain and librarian to the famous Archbishop Parker, and thus had free access to the latter's fine library. A rarely noted source for some of Shakespeare's knowledge regarding curious customs has been sought in the rambling treatise on heraldry written by Gerard Legh and issued, in 1564, under the title "Accedens of Armorie," (approximately, Introduction to Heraldry).

Although Shakespeare's plays and poems are so rich in references to precious stones, sometimes to their beauty, magnificence, color, sometimes to legends and tales that have gathered about them, once in "A Lover's Complaint," in an "approach to a sentimental characterisation" of them, it is interesting to note that in all Shakespeare's works there is no trace of "any belief in the many quaint and curious superstitions current in his day regarding the talismanic or curative virtues of precious stones. This," Dr. Kunz adds, "is quite in keeping with the thoroughly sane outlook upon life that constituted the strong foundation of his incomparable mind."

### THE GODS' CARNIVAL

The Gods' Carnival. By Norma Lorimer. New York: Brentano's. $1.35. (gold)

We might as well resign ourselves to the deluge of war novels that is bound to come. There is so much drama in this horrible struggle. What could be more temptation to the plot-monger than sudden partings, spies, and all the dreadful machinery attendant upon this mammoth world-war! Miss Lorimer has yielded to this temptation, and into the Marlitt-like romance of "The Gods' Carnival" she has injected the tragedy of the present situation in Europe.

The old mother, Maria, was pessimistic when her adored son, Giuseppe, brought home his beautiful German bride. Incidentally, Miss Lorimer jumps rather suddenly from the love-singing of the Italian waiter and handy man at the little German inn to his marriage to the daughter of a German professor. The death of the latter is supposed to bridge the gap. Ursula and Giuseppe's happiness is tenderly described, and we feel its completion save in the cruelty of Maria to the young wife. The last two-thirds of the book is concerned with the beautiful Enzio, their son, devotee of Machinvelli, Nietzsche, and Treitschke—and Mimi, daughter of the Mimi who so hopelessly loved Giuseppe. How the clever actress-mother foresaw unhappiness for her daughter, and how relentlessly that unhappiness came, is told with a sense of impending doom. Here Miss Lorimer has shown art. From the time the two young people meet at the well-described performance of the Agamemnon the atmosphere is laden with the grief to come.

The author shows an intimate knowledge of the characters of the various nations Giuseppe and his father are essentially lovable and full of the charm of Sicily at its most beautiful. Maria, with a hint of the Far East, is clearly defined, and her daughter-in-law, Ursula, is the finest and best type of German womanhood. Mimi Madre, artist of high distinction and a woman who has risen above the sorrows in her life, is also a noble character. Her child reflects her mind and beauty, and has a vivacity all her own. Enzio, with his Greek body and Prussian mind, is an example of the occasional tragedy accompanying international marriage. Harry Bolton and his mother are typical of their own land, England. The idiot, Beppo, is absolutely unexplained and unnecessary. However, for a book that is undoubtedly too long drawn out, there is a surprising lack of superfluous characters.

### PROUD PETER

Proud Peter. By W. E. Norris. New York: Brentano's. $1.35 net. (gold).

"The hack is a better roadster than the Arab barb," cautioned Emerson, referring to the weak brilliancy of the inexperienced literary craftman. One must not term Mr. Norris "a hack," by any means, but he has the qualities of the professional writer. From his initial sentence to the final sane, well-weighed concluding chapter in his new novel, there is the practiced touch which can make even a moderately entertaining book acceptable.

The setting of "Proud Peter" is the well-worn, ever-agreeable English countryside, with its conventional, courteous people, tolerant of each other, and always drawing a decent veil of good manners over their egotism. If one cannot be led to take enough interest in these people to care for their destinies apart from any extraneous plot excitement, the book will probably fail of its effect; for there is very little plot, and few, if any, remarkable incidents.

Nearly all English novels depend largely upon the contrast of social conditions for their interest. Politics always play their part, and the career of the country politician is now so familiar to the American reader of English books that he has no difficulty in following intelligently the intimate talk with which Mr. Norris fills his pages. But his shrewd comments, lightly and brightly made, enliven both these and those other less varied scenes which relate to family life. One notes with appreciation that Proud Peter was actually the fag of his handsome brother Arthur; that this favorite of society went through life gaining unmerited honors and died lamented in a measure he had not deserved. What an epitome of the blindness of friends is the following: "I should be the last to deny," said Sir John Humberton, speaking to Peter at the grave of Arthur, "that our poor, dear Arthur had his faults. Nevertheless, he was a fine fellow, Sir—a fine fellow and a gentleman. And when I saw you standing at the head of his grave and thought of him lying in his coffin, I couldn't—I'm sure you'll forgive me for saying it—I couldn't help feeling that death had taken the wrong person!"

Nevertheless, Peter had his compensations in life—as the story relates.

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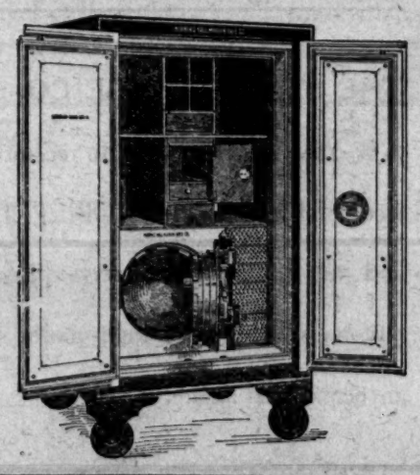

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## Golf

Only a dozen cards were taken out for a foursomes competition which was played at Kiangwan last Saturday and Sunday. The conditions were, 18 holes, medal, on handicaps. Result:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| D. H. Cooke and J. J. Sheridan | 100 | 17 | 83 |
| C. W. Porter and H. H. Fowler | 92 | 6 | 86 |
| G. F. Browne and E. W. Godfrey | 89 | 2 | 87 |
| A. Gray and A. N. Warrack | 92 | 5 | 87 |
| Capt. E. I. M. Barrett and A. Wragge | 87 | +1 | 88 |
| R. A. Lawson and W. E. Leckie | 95 | 7 | 88 |
| E. M. Ross and L. Evans | 95 | 7 | 88 |
| E. Payne and J. T. Disseldurf | 100 | 11 | 89 |
| E. W. H. Carpenter and A. W. Macphail | 99 | 8 | 91 |

The match against the Hungjao Golf Club, which was to be played next Sunday, has been postponed.

### MONARCHISM DEAD

Local racing men will sympathise with Sir Paul Chater in the loss of the pony Monarchism which he recently bought for Tls. 800. The pony arrived in Hongkong on New Year's Eve and died the next morning.

## INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

HA-HA-THAT HUSBAND OF HERS LOOKS LIKE A 12 O'CLOCK DEVIL IN A 9 O'CLOCK TOWN - BUT HOW CAN THAT BIG SKINNY GUY STAND RIGHT THERE AND LISTEN TO ALL OF THAT GUFF?
OH THAT GUY - HES AS DEAF AS A POST
YES - HAROLD HAS DONE SO WELL THIS TERM THAT WE'RE GOING TO GET A CAR - WE'LL BUY AN A-A-A-OR A D.P.W.
YES I'VE DONE WELL
ISNT THAT LOVELY
IT ONLY SEEMS A FEW YEARS SINCE YOU LEFT SCHOOL
I HEAR YOU BALLING ME
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# *Red Sox Win Championship Of the Basket Ball League*

## Have Hard Fight with Athletics, But Succeed by 38 To 31; Buglers Beat Portuguese by 16 to 11

Two basketball league games were played off at the Town Hall, yesterday, the Portuguese Co. meeting the Buglers and the Athletics being matched against the Red Sox. The score in the first was 16-11 in favor of the Buglers and in the second game Red Sox won by 38-31.

The Portuguese v. Buglers game was played with only four men a side. Buglers proved too strong for the Lusitanians, who have not been able to come out often enough to practise. Canda, for the Buglers and R. Cannavaro, for the Portuguese Co., were conspicuous for their neat work. At half-time, Cooke relieved Pereira as guard for Buglers.

The alignments and scores were as follows:

| Buglers: | Field Goals. | Foul Goals. | Total Points. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ferris, f. | 4 | — | 8 |
| Canda, c. | 3 | — | 6 |
| Schneider, g. | 1 | — | 2 |
| Pereira, g. | — | — | — |
| Cooke, g. | — | — | — |
| Total | | | 16 |
| Portuguese Co.: | | | |
| Cannavaro R., f. | 3 | 1 | 7 |
| Sequeira, c. | 2 | — | 4 |
| Diniz, g. | — | — | — |
| Cannavaro, J., g. | — | — | — |
| Total | | | 11 |

**Red Sox v. Athletics**

This game, which was the final one for the Red Sox in the league fixtures and which was originally scheduled for Friday, was also played yesterday. It attracted considerable interest, as keen rivalry has always existed between these two crack teams and the men went into it with a will to conquer.

After a most closely-contested and spirited game, Red Sox emerged the winners and they are now the undisputed Champions for the season, having already defeated the other four teams in the league. Even in the minds of the Champions, victory was not so certain and they looked for a hard fight. They were not disappointed in this, as the Athletics showed good form and put up a brilliant game.

Umpire Blythe officiated in the first half of the game and Mr. Pennywitt had the whistle for the second part.

Morrison was the star scorer of the evening and, beginning with the first basket in the game, he succeeded in placing altogether 10 goals. Rasmussen and Neergaard, of the Athletics, came in for a good share of the goals, too, contributing 6 each for their side.

At half-time, the scores stood at 22-16 in favor of the Reds and in the second half, when near the end of the game, the Athletics rallied, Rasmussen and Neergaard piling up 8 points between them in quick succession, but it was too late, for the final whistle sounded soon after, not, however, before Woods threw in the last goal for Reds.

The following were the teams and the points:—

| Red Sox. | Field Goals. | Foul Goals. | Total Points. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nichols, f. | 3 | 4 | 10 |
| Morrison, f. | 10 | — | 20 |
| Hykes, c. | 2 | — | 4 |
| Woods, g. | 2 | — | 4 |
| | | | 38 |
| Athletics. | | | |
| Mead, f. | 3 | — | 6 |
| Rasmussen, f. | 6 | — | 12 |
| Neergaard, c. | 6 | 1 | 13 |
| Hall, g. | — | — | — |
| Wilner, g. | — | — | — |
| | | | 31 |

The next league match will be between Indians and Athletics and is to be played at the Town Hall on Friday. This game will decide who is entitled to second place in the league and should be another fast and interesting contest.

**Helena's Easy Win**

A game played at the Town Hall at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon between the basketball teams from the U.S.S. Wilmington and the Helena, resulted in a win for the latter by 30 to 5.

It was a fast and well contested game throughout, but somewhat inclined to roughness. Lundy and Collins made nearly all the goals for the Helena, while Decker and Meyers each managed to make a basket for the Wilmington.

The following constituted the line-up and the scores:

| Helena: | Field Goals. | Foul Goals. | Total Points. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Collins, f. | 6 | — | 12 |
| Lundy, f. | 7 | — | 14 |
| Montgomery, c. | 1 | — | 2 |
| Gans, g. | 1 | — | 2 |
| Hollister, g. | — | — | — |
| Total | | | 30 |
| Wilmington: | | | |
| Montgomery, f. | — | 1 | 1 |
| Decker, f. | 1 | — | 2 |
| Burke, c. | — | — | — |
| Goldstucker, g. | — | — | — |
| Meyers, g. | 1 | — | 2 |
| Total | | | 5 |

The Y.M.C.A. meet the Rowing Club, on the latter's floor, this evening, at six o'clock.

The Wilmington team will meet the Shanghai Rowing Club at the latter's court tomorrow at 6.30 p.m., the American School team on Saturday afternoon at 2.30, at the School Grounds, and the Red Sox team next Monday, at the Town Hall, at 6.30 p.m.

### HOOD TO MANILA

*Special Cable to The China Press*

New York, January 10.—Mr. Hood, a professional golf player of wide reputation as an expert, is expected in Manila.

### TARGET EXPERT HERE

Here's something for you Shanghai shooting men to think about—and something to make the Shanghai Scottish hopeful. There's a braw callant from north of the Tweed coming amongst us shortly, who, in his last shoot, fired twenty-seven rounds at 200 yards and got twenty-seven bull's eyes, making a four-inch group. Which will take a little beating! This same phenomenon is Mr. Andrew Paton, not unknown in Shanghai, but who has been located in Tientsin for some years past. Business now compels him to make Shanghai his headquarters. He is down on a business trip and will shortly make the Settlement his residence and presumably don the khaki doublet and Hunting Stewart kilt.

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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 11, 1917


## The Cat Out of The Bag

*(New York Times)*

WHAT sounds like the true explanation of the Belgian deportations has been blurted out by Governor General von Bissing, a blunt soldier, whose incapacity for tergiversation has already distinguished him, notably in the case of his execution of Edith Cavell. All the explanations about economic needs are abolished at one stroke, if this is the real explanation.

The Governor General says he is "not in Belgium to martyrize the population nor mete out punishment, but only to further the interests of Germany in the most comprehensive way." He is "an old soldier," he says, and would not "like to use arms against this unarmed population." Then he continues:

> "I consider that I am serving the Emperor and the Fatherland to the best advantage when I cause the least possible German blood to flow here and the fewest possible Germans to be withdrawn from our front lines to watch over Belgium."

Not a word about economic necessities. Germany needs men at the front. She has a large garrison in Belgium on which to draw. She cannot draw on it too much for fear of a revolt in Belgium when the garrison becomes weak. Therefore, in order to withdraw the German soldiers needed in Rumania and on the Somme, and at the same time guard Belgium as efficiently as ever, she removes as much as is necessary of the Belgian population to a place where they could not revolt if they wished. Every dozen or so of Belgians deported means a German soldier released from watching them and sent to the front. Simple, almost crude in fact, and completely German. Thus a few Belgians torn from their homes represent another rifle on the firing line. In addition, the Belgians, when they reach their German destination, have to work for Germany and release other Germans who would otherwise be doing that work; but that is merely lagniappe; the direct profit is the German soldier dropping his garrison work and hastening to the Somme.

In everything he has said for the last year General von Bissing has rendered a service to the truth. He does not hide or diminish or alter the truth, simply because he cannot imagine that the truth will jar any neutral ear. If von Bissing were only in the Admiralty, how much pretense and ostrich-hiding would vanish! Can one imagine him covering up submarine outrages with stories about how the submarines were defending themselves from bloodthirsty liners, or hiding attacks on fishing villages behind bulletins, saying that they were "fortified places"? No; one can only imagine von Bissing saying bluntly: "Yesterday we sank an unarmed passenger vessel and butchered her crew, and we also raided a Summer resort and killed a number of women and children," and seeing no reason why he should not say it.

## American Capital in China

*(New York Times)*

THE professions of Japanese statesmen concerning the investment of American capital in China are not exactly in accord with recent acts of their Government and leading bankers. Count Terauchi, the new Premier, said a few weeks ago that Japan, adhering to the policy of the open door, desired to promote the development of China's natural resources, and for this development would welcome the co-operation of the United States. Marquis Inouye, recently Ambassador to Great Britain, in a published interview, says Japan would be pleased to see American capital enter the Chinese field. He points to China's great stores of coal and metallic ores, and her need of railroads. Japan, although prosperous, has not capital enough for the desired development, he asserts, is not trying "to lock the door," and would welcome the assistance of capital from this country in the work.

But Japan has objected to the contract with a subsidiary of the American International Corporation for the construction of railroads and the improvement of a part of the Grand Canal, and her bankers have protested against the recent loan of $5,000,000 to China by a Chicago bank. In each case the grounds of the objection are insufficient. The loan contract is not at variance with any existing agreement, and in providing for railroad construction all possible precautions were taken to avoid conflict with treaties. Japan opposes the use of American capital for improvement of the Grand Canal by asserting that she is the successor of Germany with respect to a preference granted by treaty to Germany before the war.

The railroad and canal contract overshadows the small loan of $5,000,000. It calls for the construction of 1,500 miles of road (with an option for 1,500 more) and involves the investment of more than $60,000,000 of American money on the security of Chinese Government bonds. It would also require the exportation of large quantities of material and rolling stock from this country. China now has only 6,000 miles of road. She needs much more, and, as her Minister at Washington says, "the Chinese people are especially keen in their desire to develop business relations with the United States." The Commercial Attache of this country in China, saying that there is a great opportunity for railroad construction, adds that "the door is open, but we don't go in." The railroad contract is proof, however, that we are trying to go in, but have been confronted by protests. These, from four foreign Governments, complain that existing agreements are violated by the location of the railroad line and in other ways, although the course of the road has not been marked out, the American engineer who is to make the surveys has not yet arrived in China, and the contract itself provides that there shall be no interference with agreements in existence when it was signed.

Reports from Japan say that there is great interest in trade with China, and that merchants are planning to meet the competition of this country in China after the war, striving to obtain some advantage before the declaration of peace. Japan is enjoying great prosperity. Her exports of manufactures have been very largely increased. With the aid of unwise legislation here, her shipping interests have grown rapidly. She is about to establish a new line to Brazil. While her trade with India, Australia and South America is quite satisfactory in extent and profits, she is intent upon what can be done in China. If it is true that she would be glad to see American capital at work there, she should withdraw the objections which tend to prevent that co-operation which she professes to seek.

## Fresh, Cold Air!

The pure air, that cure rare,
Is healthy for the skin.
In winter weeks
It tints your cheeks
And rouges up your chin.
It makes you o'er
From shell to core
And fattens persons thin.
*Hey, you! who opened up that door*
*And let that blizzard in?*

The pure air, the new'r air,
Is precious more than gold.
It will enhance
Your living chance
Ten times a hundredfold.
Its healthfulness
Your life will bless
And keep you young when old.
*I wish you'd tell the janitress*
*This flat is freezing cold!*

In fresh air my flesh e'er
Can feel the wind god's shaft.
Such air divine
Outdoes the wine
By indoor tipplers quaffed.
I love to feel
The cyclones wheel
And strike me fore and aft.
*I'd like to kill with poisoned steel*
*The chump who caused this draft!*

The keen air, the clean air,
Leaves no one weak and white.
Its trumpet bids
All invalids
Their ills to put to flight
This tonic true
Of Nature's brew
Makes giants in a night.
*My dear, just pull those shutters to*
*And close that window tight!*

*John O'Keefe, N. Y. World*

## The Oppression Of Belgium

The following striking letter from the Belgian Minister in Tokio, was published in a recent issue of the Japan Advertiser:

Sir.—Now that the American subscription list, opened for the Belgian Relief fund on the occasion of Thanksgiving day is definitely closed, I have the honor to resort to your esteemed paper, in order to express to all who have taken part in this beautiful charitable inspiration my deepest gratitude, not only in my own name, but especially in the name of the Royal Belgian Government, and in the name of my unhappy martyred fellow-countrymen, to whom the generous donations of the American colony in Japan will bring relief.

In the midst of terrible trials that it has undergone, and is still undergoing, the Belgian population has never for one instant lost either its courage or its faith in the future. What has sustained it, in spite of the gloomy outlook of the situation at certain times, is, firstly, the confidence in the justice of its cause and secondly, the sympathy it has met with abroad, even in the countries the most misled by the shameful, degrading, lying German propaganda.

The sufferings endured by the Belgians are well-known; only those who obstinately close their eyes to the truth, will not see that the Germans are revenging themselves, in a cowardly way, on this small nation, for their check in the war. Everyone knows that had the Belgians allowed the German army to pass without resisting, the swift and complete victory, the domination of Europe and, after that, of the whole world, upon which the Kaiser counted, would have been possible. But this dream of the German Emperor has come to naught, as can be seen by the recent peace proposals; today Germany recognises that she must put up with a partial overwhelming of two small countries. What remains of her proud declarations of 1914? of her war cry "To Paris, to Paris?" of "the place in the sun" she wished to conquer at the expense of other countries, not by fair means, science, art, commerce and industry, but by foul means, steel, fire and even asphyxiating gases. After two years of war, she has lost her colonies, she is surrounded by a ring of iron which she has succeeded in enlarging in certain places but is unable to break anywhere; finally, and this is the important point, the use of the sea is forbidden to her, and will only be restored when she shall have evacuated the territories she occupies in Europe, shall have indemnified them for the damage she has caused, and when she shall have given assurances, not by scraps of paper, as the German signature is worthless, but by serious guarantees that she will begin no more.

Besides, in spite of what has been said, her internal situation is very difficult. In spite of her bluff, of the good food given to neutrals passing through Germany, potatoes stolen from Belgium, which she sends to Switzerland and elsewhere in exchange for things indispensable to her, in spite of appearances to the contrary that she tries to put forward, the food question is becoming every day a more difficult problem for her. All this every Belgian knows, even those in the occupied provinces under the German heel, and who can only read certain papers permitted to them, that is to say, those papers that lie in favor of Germany. This is why we have never lost confidence, and we are waiting stoically under the blows of the brute, until the approaching hour of reparation shall come.

I believe I am not making a mistake in saying that the American subscription has taken in the minds of many subscribers the characters of a protest against the last and most odious German crime in Belgium, that is to say the re-establishment of the shameful and unhuman practice of barbaric times, slavery. In writing these lines, I have before me the printed interview which the Belgian Minister of Justice has given to the French paper, the *Echo de Paris* (November 9, 1916). His Excellency says that not only those without work have been brutally torn from their families and sent to unknown destinations, but that many occupied workmen, employees and employers in a small way, have also been deported. Before their departure they were assembled by force at the bayonet point in certain chosen places, where they were examined as if in a slave market, the least strong being put aside, the others placed in trains. Is it not shameful? But even under such terrible circumstances, the courage of the Belgian martyrs never failed; these brave people departed courageously, singing national airs, especially the song of the Flemish, "They shall never have our proud lion of Flanders." Whole trains of slaves left Belgium for Germany and all the way the patriotic songs of these unhappy people could be heard; in many places after they had passed pieces of paper were picked up on the rails; on these papers the following words were written, "Work for the Germans, never. Long live Albert, King of the Belgians." On July 18, 1915, the Governor-General von Bissing proclaimed that he would administer occupied Belgium according to the Hague Conventions, without asking anyone to give up his ideals, and respecting all religious, political or patriotic convictions. We see that as a true German, the Governor von Bissing considered the engagement undertaken by him, as a new worthless scrap of paper.

The Germans dare to say that they commit these brutalities for humanity's sake. Lies. If they did not requisition provisions in Belgium, if they did not ruin Belgian industry, if they did not put impediments in the way of revictualling Belgium, no one would suffer from hunger. If a third of the Belgian population has to be assisted at the present time, only the German administration is to blame. Such a thing has never happened before. The Germans say that they have only carried off the unemployed. Lies. Among their slaves, laborers in working garbs were seen, who had been torn from their work. And if they were acting thus for humanity's sake, why did the Germans only carry off strong men and refuse to take the weak, who have the more urgent need of help? The Germans say that the British blockade is responsible for the misery in Belgium. Lies. The British do not prevent the revictualling of the country as long as the Germans do not take for themselves what is meant for the Belgians. The Germans say that they must save from hunger a population abandoned by its Government and its allies. Lies. The Belgian government does not abandon its people, it spends more than 25 million francs a month to feed Belgium, thus taking upon itself a charge which according to international law belongs to the occupying power. Enormous sums are also being given by the Allies to revictual Belgium; everyone knows this.

No, the cowardly and brutal act of Germany is without any excuse. She may seek in vain to deceive neutrals. The Germans need men to work for them in Germany because they are obliged to enroll in their armies the last valid men still left. That is the whole truth and that is why we see in the 20th century the renewal, with aggravation, of the methods that were formerly practised by barbarian pirates and the slave dealers of Africa, against which all civilisation rose.

But enough about these sad and shameful subjects. Let us turn our eyes from these turpitudes and console ourselves with the comfortable sight of high minded people wishing to help relieve so much misery caused by the ambition of a perjurer. From this point of view the recent American subscription, due to a spontaneous movement of noble generosity, of which we have had many examples during the present war, is particularly consoling. It is those movements all to the honor of those who take part in them, which shall attenuate a little, in history, the shame, which the methods used by our enemies, throws on our century. The Japan Advertiser has encouraged the beautiful movement which we have just witnessed; I congratulate it and thank it most sincerely.

I beg you to excuse, Sir, this rather lengthy account to which I have been led in the present letter, but it seemed to me I might be allowed to expand a little when answering so touching and so generous a manifestation of sympathy from the American colony to which you have given hospitality in your columns.

Yours faithfully,
The Belgian Minister,
C. DELLA FAILLE.

Tokio, December 21.

## War Profits

*(Philadelphia North American)*

The Krupp Company has declared a 12 per cent dividend. Heretofore it seemed to be the impression in Germany that only American firms were making money out of the war.

## No Chance for Luxuries

Jack Spratt could eat no fat,
His wife could eat no lean,
Because the cost of bread and milk
Took every single bean.—*N. Y. American.*

## All Want Peace: Why Not Have It Now?

### By A Distinguished Publicist

*(Sixth Article)*

If it be assumed that Great Britain and Germany, together with their several allies, could come to an agreement as to the specific applications of the principle that every nation has a right to free development and that there should be freedom of the seas in the sense heretofore described, what conditions of a durable peace would remain to be considered?

This war has made France the hero of the nations. Whether she be judged by military prowess or by power of national organisation and national self-control, the French Republic has so revealed itself as to excite the unstinted admiration and to call forth the unbounded affection of the world at large. The evidence clearly proves that France was in no respect an aggressor in the present war. She herself was promptly attacked in part because she was the ally of Russia, in part because she was on good terms with England, and in part because the plans of the German General Staff required that the French Army be broken up and destroyed first of all. That France was unprepared for war, and, therefore, was not contemplating war, has been obvious to every one since August 1, 1914. For one full year her devoted armies were called upon to hold back the great host of invaders with only partial equipment and without a large part of the necessary instruments of successful modern war. The military genius of General Joffre and his colleagues, together with the heroic bravery of the army itself, performed a veritable miracle at the battle of the Marne, and they have been performing a succession of miracles from that day to this. As a fighting force the French Army has gained new laurels, and behind the army stands the French people, calm, confident, and clear sighted as to the ends for which the nation is maintaining and prosecuting its defense.

Every serious minded and responsible Frenchman intends (if it be humanly possible, to make this the last war. The inspiration of that hope leads the French fathers and mothers to bear with an exalted resignation the loss of their sons. It is the inspiration of this hope which calls out the limitless sacrifice of women and the effort even of the aged and the infirm.

France seeks three things as the result of this last of wars. These have been defined by one of her representative public men as restitution, reparation, and national security. President Poincare, in his address on July 14, 1916, when the war had been nearly two years in progress, stated the French aims a little more fully. Reviewing the sufferings and sorrows of France, he insisted in eloquent words that these would never weaken the nation's will. He reasserted the nation's horror of war and its passionate devotion to those policies which would prevent any return of the conditions that now prevailed, and he then defined the essentials of that just and permanent peace for which France longs and which it is determined to gain. These conditions were, first, the complete restitution of invaded French territory, whether this territory had been invaded just now or forty-six years ago; second, reparation for violations of law and for injuries done to citizens of France or its allies; and, third, such guarantees as might be necessary definitively to safeguard the national independence in the future. M. Briand, President of the Council, has more than once reiterated these views. They may, therefore, be taken as an official statement of the terms on which, and on which alone, France will make peace.

Are these terms unreasonable, and is France justified in the eyes of the world in continuing to the bitter end the struggle to secure them?

It will be simplest to examine these three proposed conditions in reverse order to that in which they are stated by President Poincare.

The guarantees for the future to which the President refers are the crux of the whole matter. Several times in these discussions reference has been made to an international guarantee of national security in the future, and in due time the question will be raised as to how this international guarantee may be secured and in what it should consist. France is certainly entitled to the protection of this guarantee. It can and should be the same guarantee that will protect Belgium, Servia, a reconstituted Poland, or any other small nation, as well as Great Britain, Italy, or Germany itself. In this respect, then, the demand of France is one that should and must be fairly met.

Then France demands reparation for violations of law and for damage done to her citizens and their private property, as well as to those of her allies. It may or may not be practicable to secure at the close of hostilities and as part of the settlement an immediate money indemnity from Germany and Austria-Hungary that would satisfy those whose territory has been invaded and whose citizens in civil life have been killed or injured and their property destroyed. Whether it be possible or not to secure such an immediate money indemnity, there is perhaps a better way in which to gain the end which France properly seeks. It might readily be provided that claims of this kind should be submitted to an impartial International Court of Justice, whose findings would be final. The evidence that Germany has time and time again violated the laws of war and the provisions of The Hague Conventions, to say nothing of the laws of humanity, is quite overwhelming. It is just because this evidence is so overwhelming that those who have been injured can afford, in the interest of a durable peace, to have their claims judicially determined rather than to force the collection of an indemnity by sheer weight of military power. What the world most thinks of and what the belligerents themselves should most think of is how the settlement of this conflict is to affect the future of mankind. Where there are two ways of achieving the same end, one a conventional way for which there are many precedents, and the other an unconventional way which seeks to set an example of better things, then the same spirit which has animated and directed France in its military effort and in its literally colossal work of national organisation may guide it to choose a course which will most certainly help to define and to secure the ideals for which it has been carrying on this amazing struggle.

Whatever may be said of the horrors and atrocities of the present war, surely one of its most remarkable by-products is its effect on the national mind, the national conscience, and the national will of France. The best in France has come to the surface everywhere, and it will probably never be possible for the nation to lose the good effects and the stimulating results of its effort to maintain its integrity and to defend its liberty. During the epoch-making days in Vienna in 1815, Talleyrand was in the habit of describing as "a good European" any stateman who was capable of conceiving the State system of the Western World as a whole. The people of France and French statesmen generally are and long have been good Europeans in Talleyrand's sense. This characteristic of the French people increases the likelihood that they will throw the weight of their great influence and example in favor of the establishment, on sound foundations, of a new European order. It was their own Joubert who so finely said: "Force and Right are the governors of this world; Force till Right is ready."

There remains the restitution of French territory which is or may be occupied by the enemy. So far as concerns those northern and north-eastern departments which are at the moment occupied by German military forces, the matter is a comparatively simple one. Germany will assuredly be glad enough to retire from present French territory as a condition of peace. The question of Alsace-Lorraine, however, which became what the Germans call Reichsland after the war of 1870, is not quite so simple. COSMOS.

## A Dreamer's Message To America

There is a story told of Lord Dunsany, one of Ireland's leading poets and dramatists, that he was present one evening at the house of Katherine Tynan. His hostess said: "You are going to the war; I suppose you will come back and write war-poems." "I shall never come back," replied Lord Dunsany. "A man as tall as I am never comes back."

So far Lord Dunsany has happily escaped the bullets aimed for tall men, and as a preface to his forthcoming volume, "The Last Book of Wonder," which John W. Luce and Co., of Boston, have copyrighted in America, he writes a particular message "To You in America." There is the same calm apprehension of death and the same conviction about the war that we quoted on October 14 from an unnamed artist, who said: "The true death would be to live in a conquered country—for me above all others, as then my art could not exist."

Of Lord Dunsany, The Poetry Review (Boston) declares: "Here is a man to whom dreams are the dearest things in life, because he has known the awful reality of facts." This is his dream for us:

"I do not know where I may be when this preface is read. As I write it in August, 1916, I am at Ebrington Barracks, Londonderry, recovering from a slight wound. But it does not greatly matter where I am; my dreams are here before you among the following pages; and, writing in a day when life is cheap, dream seem to me all the dearer, the only things that survive.

"Just now the civilisation of Europe seems almost to have ceased, and nothing seems to grow in her torn fields but death, yet this is only for a while and dreams will come back again and bloom as of old, all the more radiantly for this terrible plowing, as the flowers will bloom again where the trenches are and the primroses shelter in shell-holes for many seasons, when weeping Liberty has come home to Flanders.

"To some of you in America this may seem an unnecessary and wastful quarrel, as other people's quarrels often are; but it comes to this, that though we are all killed there will be songs again, but if we were to submit and so survive there could be neither songs nor dreams, nor any joyous free things any more.

"And do not regret the lives that are wasted among us, or the work that the dead would have done, for war is no accident that man's care could have averted, but is as natural, though not as regular, as the tides; as well regret the things that the tide has washed away, which destroys and cleanses and crumbles and spares the minutes shells.

"And now I will write nothing further about our war, but offer you these books of dreams from Europe as one throws things of value, if only to oneself, at the last moment out of a burning house.

DUNSANY."


**No Household**

can be really happy if any of its members are ailing. Sound health in a family is a boon priceless beyond words, and without it, success and felicity are practically impossible. Much illness is positively unnecessary and is occasioned chiefly by neglect. Much anxiety given on this account to near and dear ones is, therefore, avoidable. It is of the utmost importance that a reliable remedy should always be at hand to relieve the earliest symptoms of indisposition. Beecham's Pills are an excellent household medicine—safe to take and sure in their curative results. No home

**Should Be Without**

them. They exercise a beneficial effect upon the liver, stomach, kidneys and bowels. They give speedy relief, and, in time, they remove, most of the ailments connected with these important organs. Attacks of biliousness, constipation, flatulence, headache, dyspepsia and other disorders of the digestive system are speedily dispelled by

**BEECHAM'S PILLS.**

There is yet another point that you should mark on the tablet of your memory. Beecham's Pills, in addition to their acknowledged value in kidney, liver, and stomach disorders, have a specially beneficial effect in such ailments as are peculiar to women, many of whom endure needless pain and ill-health through ignorance of this important fact.

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## Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

I'LL HIDE THE DUKE'S CANE AN' WHEN HE'S GONE - I'LL TELL MAGGIE ABOUT IT AN' THEN I'LL HAVE TO TAKE IT TO HIM AN' I KIN STAY OUT-
AWFULLY GLAD YOU CALLED - HOPE TO SEE YOU AGAIN-
I'VE HAD AN ENJOYABLE VISIT - FOR WHICH I THANK YOU -
OH! THE DUKE LEFT HIS CANE-
I'LL RUN AFTER HIM AN' GIVE IT TO HIM-
IF HE NEEDS IT VERY BADLY - HE'LL COME BACK FOR IT -
O—U!!
GEO MCMANUS

## Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — Daily Home Magazine Page — A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

### Anecdotes of the Famous

Among the many excellent stories which Mr. Leslie Ward, the famous cartoonist "Spy," tells in his Reminiscences, are one or two concerning the absent-mindedness of Lord Crewe's father, the poet-peer, better known as Monckton-Milnes.

"I remember," says 'Spy,' "the eccentric lord coming into the club one evening looking tired and hungry. On the mantelpiece a white paper gleamed. It was a list of the Derby Lottery. Something stirred in his mind, which was far away on other subjects bent, and reminded him that he was hungry. He scanned the Lottery List and at last he was heard to murmur in dissatisfied tones: 'Waiter, I don't see anything to eat here.'"

On another occasion, after a careful scrutiny of the actual menu, he ordered a herring.

Monckton-Milnes used to dine at the Athenaeum, and usually at the same table. Another member came rushing in one day to obtain a place for himself. But every seat was occupied save that reserved for Lord Crewe. "Tell him when he comes," said the would-be diner to the waiter as he sat down, 'that he's dined.' It is to be supposed the waiter found the deception worth while, for when Lord Crewe arrived he was met with surprise and quiet expostulation. "You have dined an hour ago, my lord," said the unscrupulous servant. "So I did," murmured the poor victim as he retraced his steps.

* * *

In the course of a sketch of the late Sir William Van Horne, the builder of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the following sayings of that colossal worker are recorded:

"Sleep is a habit, and it is rather a bad habit, like eating." He himself would frequently, under pressure of work, do without sleep for many nights.

"I never believe in taking long over anything, or in making great preparations for work, and when I hear of studios and north lights and the impossibility of working with this thing or with that, I always feel either that a man who talks thus is a humbug or he does not know his job."

"The biggest things are always the easiest to do, because there is no competition. Men stand around and laugh and say, 'Watch him break his neck.' That leaves one a clear space to work in."

* * *

One of the ancestors of Henry Labouchere, Pierre-Cesar Labouchere, was evidently gifted with shrewd ideas of business. In "The Life of Henry Labouchere" Mr. Algar Labouchere Thorold tells the following:

"Pierre-Cesar was sent by John Hope to England to see Sir Francis Baring on business, and while there fell in love with Sir Francis's third daughter, Dorothy.

"Before he left England he asked Sir Francis to let him become engaged to his daughter. Sir Francis refused. Pierre-Cesar then said, 'Would it make any difference in your decision if you knew that Mr. Hope was about to take me into partnership?

"Sir Francis unhesitatingly admitted that it would. Pierre-Cesar then went back to Holland and suggested to Mr. Hope that it might be a good plan to take him into partnership. When Mr. Hope discouraged the idea he said, 'Would it make any difference in your decision if you knew that I was engaged to the daughter of Sir Francis Baring?'

"Mr. Hope replied, "Certainly" Whereupon the wily clerk said, 'Well, I am engaged to Miss Dorothy Baring.'

"That very day he was able to write to Sir Francis announcing the news of his admission to partnership in the house of Hope and in the same letter he claimed the hand of his bride."

#### Old London Churches

St. Mildred's Church, in Bread street, is one of the Wren buildings, and was erected subsequent to the Fire of London; but there are half a dozen churches in the city which antedate that event and escaped destruction, all of which are of greater historical interest than the Wren buildings. They seem, none the less, to have few attractions for the average Londoner. There are Pepys's Church—St. Olave's, Hart street; St. Ethelburga's, Bishopsgate; St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield—the most interesting of them all; St. Helen's, Bishopsgate—"the Westminster Abbey of the city"; and St. Giles's, Cripplegate, with its Milton associations. All deserve to be far better known than they are.

### Why Alcohol Was Not Unmasked Sooner

By Woods Hutchinson, M. D.,

The question why we have made the discovery of the uselessness of alcohol for working purposes so recently, and why under heavens we didn't make it centuries before, is a puzzle. For one thing, of course, we had absolutely no raw material upon which to base a comparison between the drinker and the non-drinker, or even between the light drinker and the heavy one.

Up to about fifty years ago, "there warn't no such anemile" anywhere in Western Europe as a non-consumer of alcohol. Even after the temperance movement first began, most of the teetotalers and the total abstainers and the prohibitionists took alcohol, and in generous doses, whenever they were sick or imagined themselves to be so—and they had gifted imaginations! For the first twenty-five years of temperance reform a very considerable share of the reformers were individuals who, for various reasons, mental or physical, couldn't, in the language of the day, "carry their liquor quietly and decently," in other words, conceal its injurious effects as successfully as the rest of the community could.

**Abstainers Live Longer**

There was a sufficient amount of truth in this popular belief to actually make the records, both for longevity and for liability to disease, distinctly worse among total abstainers and temperance people than in the average of the community. Thirty-five years ago, for instance, the records of the life insurance companies who issued policies only to total abstainers, such as the Sons of Rechab and others, showed that the average life duration of their members was distinctly below, and their tendency to disease distinctly above, that of the average of the same ages and classes.

But of late years, since men have begun to stop or strictly limit drinking for business and efficiency reasons, the life insurance records are pointing in exactly the opposite direction, though not nearly so strongly as the beautiful Sunday-school literature issued by the leading companies would lead us to believe.

Up to fifty years ago alcohol was consumed as regularly and as much a matter of course as milk was, and a great deal more heavily and frequently. Everybody drank in moderation, and almost everybody to excess, whenever they could get the liquor. There was, therefore, no alcohol-free individual or class, whose efficiency or inefficiency could be contrasted and compared with that of the permanently "two per cent saturated" rest of the community.

**Keen Minds Needed Today**

Another most potent and probably chief reason for the sudden discovery and its long delay is that both business and work in the sense of craftsmanship have in the last half century suddenly become so much more interesting and intelligent. The old style of business, for instance, and of the practise of the professions was so slow and hide-bound and tradition-ridden that it didn't call for much intelligence, and a trifling discount of ten or even twenty-five per cent in keenness of wit would never be noticed, especially as all your competitors were running on the same brain-sparing schedule. To an even greater degree the vast majority of forms of manual labor, of day's work of all sorts, were so grinding and monotonous, so poorly paid and so health-wrecking, that they not only scarcely called for any intelligence, but didn't permit of the possession of much by those who were condemned to them as a means of livelihood.

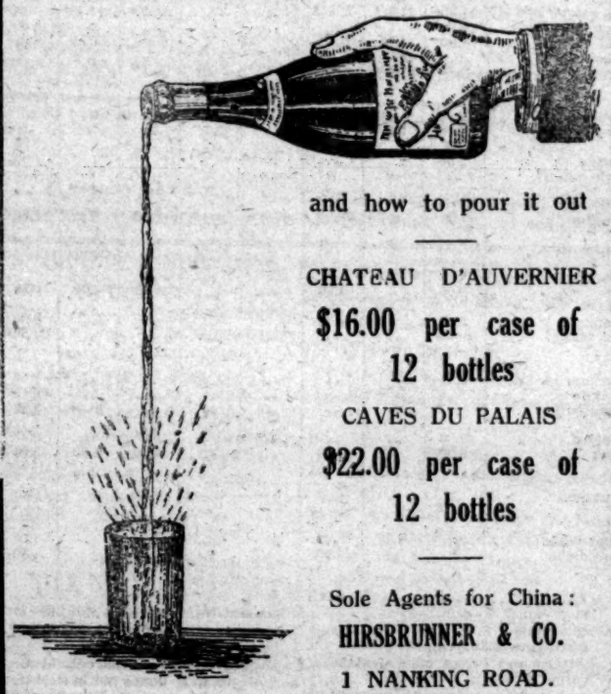
**Labor Was Brutifying**

No better scheme for stupefying and brutifying a race could possibly have been devised than the average hours and wages and conditions of day-labor all over the so-called civilised world seventy-five years ago. Before the introduction of steam and machinery, nine-tenths of all manual labor was so unintelligent that it might as well have been done with the hind feet as with the hands, and a trifling addition of twenty-five or even fifty per cent more stupidity and muddle headedness by alcohol would never have been noticed.

In other words, it is since labor has become intelligent and hopeful, since business has become interesting and fascinating in its possibilities of conquest, since the professions have become rational and progressive, since life has become happy and really worth living, that drunkenness has declined and alcohol ceased to be a necessity of life.


**Neuchatel White Wine**

(A Swiss Dry Wine)



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CAVES DU PALAIS

$22.00 per case of 12 bottles

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and
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in
Various Shades

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Showroom. 29 Nanking Road.

# FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 10, 1917.

**Money and Bullion**

Gold Dollar Bank's buying rate @ 32⅞ = Tls. 1.30 @ 72.3 = $1.66

| | Tls |
|---|---|
| Mex. Dollars: Market rate | 72.025 |
| S'hai Gold Bars: 973 touch | — |
| Bar Silver | — |
| Copper Cash | 1760 |
| Sovereigns: | |
| Buying rate, @ 3/5¼ | Tls. 5.81 |
| Exch. @ 72.3 = Mex. $ | 8.04 |
| Peking Bar | Tls. 308 |
| Native Interest | .05 |

**Latest London Quotations**

| | |
|---|---|
| Bar Silver | 36½ d. |
| Bank rate of discount | 6% |
| Market rate off discount:— | |
| 3 m-s. | % |
| 4 m-s. | % |
| 6 m-s. | % |
| Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s. | |
| Ex., Paris on London | Fr. 27.80 |
| Ex., N. Y. on London T.T. | $ 476⅞ |
| Consols | £ — |

**Exchange Closing Quotations**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| London | T.T. | 3-5¼ |
| London | Demand | 3-5⅛ |
| India | (nominal) T.T. | 262 |
| Paris | T.T. | 473 |
| Paris | Demand | 478½ |
| New York | T.T. | 81⅝ |
| New York | Demand | 81⅞ |
| Hongkong | (nominal) T.T. | 70 |
| Japan | T.T. | 62½ |
| Batavia | T.T. | 193½ |

**Bank's Buying Rates**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| London | 4 m-s. Cdts. | 3-6⅛ |
| London | 4 m-s. Docy. | 3-6⅛ |
| London | 6 m-s. Cdts. | 3-7 |
| London | 6 m-s. Docy. | 3-7⅛ |
| Paris | 4 m-s. | 494 |
| New York | 4 m-s. | 84⅝ |

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR JANUARY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| £1 = Hk. Tls. | | 5.21 |
| Hk. Tls. 1 = Francs | | 5.32 |
| " " 1 = Marks | | †4.36 |
| Gold $1 = Hk. Tls. | | 1.10 |
| Hk. Tls. 1 = Yen | | 1.78 |
| " " 1 = Rupees | | 2.88 |
| " " 1 = Rouble | | 2.99 |
| " " 1 = Mex. | | $1.50 |

† Nominal.

## Stock Exchange

Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, January 10, 1917.

**Official**

Anglo-Dutch Tls. 5.50
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.50
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.40
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.50
Pengkalans Tls. 10.00
Kapayangs Tls. 29.50
Sua Manggis Tls. 6.50
Cathays (Ord) Tls. 5.00
Langkats Tls. 22.00
Shanghai Docks Tls. 88.00

## Sharebrokers Association

Transactions

BUSINESS DONE

Shanghai, January 10, 1917.

**Official**

Dominions Tls. 12.50 cash
New Engineering Work Tls. 12.00 cash

**Direct**

Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.50 cash

## Commercial Notes

**The Meiji Marine Transportation Company of Kobe owing to the prosperity of the times, has announced its plans to increase 4,000,000 yen on the present 1,000,000, bringing the capital of the company up to 5,000,000 yen. All the new stocks will be distributed among the present shareholders without placing any before the public.**

The Rice Exchange had a general meeting, declaring a dividend of 22 per cent. The profits were disposed of in the following manner:

| | Yen |
|---|---|
| Profits of present term | 292,114.94 |
| Brought forward from previous term | 14,201.96 |
| Reserve fund | 15,400.00 |
| Bonus to officials | 15,300.00 |
| Reserve for payments | 10,000.00 |
| Dividend, 22 per cent | 247,500.00 |
| Carried forward | 18,116.90 |

At the first general meeting of the Yokohama Chemical Industry Company on Monday afternoon the company was able to announce a dividend of 15 per cent notwithstanding only three months have elapsed since opening its business to the public.

The general meetings of the Tokio Woolen Knitted Goods Company, Tokio Fabric Manufacturing Company and the Toyo Woolen Knitted Goods Company were held at different places to discuss the plans of the three companies' pending amalgamation. The proposition was received by the shareholders of the companies unanimously. The Company will hereafter be known as the Tokio Woolen Knitted Goods Company with a capital of 10,000,000 yen. The present step has wiped up all competitions becoming the largest firm of its kind in the country so that it is looked upon to have a bright future.

A secretary of the Mitsui Company reports the trade conditions of Burma to the following effect:

"Burma with a population of 12,000,000 of which three-fourths are engaged in agriculture, the chief product being rice which includes 60 per cent of the country's whole export trade. Raw cotton, peanuts, and beans have no small place in the country's products; other important resources are teak wood, petroleum, ruby, lead and tungsten. The import trade of Burma has decreased since the outbreak of the war, the total of 1914 amounting to 100,050,000 rupees, while that of 1915 amounted to 107,000,000 rupees. This is a decline of 66 2-3 per cent compared to the figures of 1913 and other years prior to the war. The chief articles of import are: Cotton yarn, cotton manufactured goods, cocoons, zinc and steel wares, drinks, food-stuffs, copper, sugar, machineries, silk articles, woolen fabrics, papers, soap, shoes and matches. The chief countries from which imports are made are England, the United States, Japan and Java. From Japan, Burma imports: wearing apparels, brushes, sulphates, glass, lamp-chimneys, matches, handkerchiefs, shawls, hosieries, cotton goods and toilet articles. Burma exports to Japan cereals, skins and furs, lead, raw cotton and teak. The war has decreased the export of agricultural products of Burma, influencing the decline of purchasing power, however, cheap Japanese commodities are making vast headway in the Burma markets."

The Japanese Consul at Lyons reports as follows:

"In order to insure accurateness of the monthly list of the Customs Report, the French Government made public on November 25 by a Presidential order that in the Declaration of Trade of dutiable and undutiable goods after December 1, 1916, the unit, rate of tariffs and the market prices of the commodities at the time of inspection shall be printed."

The directors of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha have announced that the company's dividend for the present term will be 10 per cent ordinary and 20 per cent special, making the total 30 per cent. The directors further report the increase of the present capital of 14,750,000 yen to 50,000,000 yen. Of the 505,000 new shares, 247,500 shares will be distributed to the old shareholders at the ratio of one to two shares, and the remaining 257,500 shares will be placed for public subscription at a premium. These plans will be presented to the general shareholders' meeting January 24, 1917.

The selection of the site for the Toyo Steel Refining Foundry is creating great rivalry in the three prefectures of Kyushu—Nagasaki, Saga and Fukuoka. The sites selected by the engineers are the three towns in the above prefectures, Uchiura, Imori and Tahata respectively. The engineers have returned and have reported of their investigations to the promoters' committee. The committee will study the report and will decide after careful consideration.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha which opened a new line to New York last June has had a brisk business. In November goods for shipment on this line began to be congested resulting in great inconvenience to shippers. Therefore the N. Y. K. has decided to put the Colombo Maru, which is on the Calcutta run, as a special steamer, departing sometime in January. The temporary transfer of this boat will clear up the accumulation of commodities. In place of the Colombo Maru the N. Y. K. will charter a new boat; but the company will incur a loss owing to the high charter rate at present. In view of this the company's efforts are appreciated by shippers.


**The Cathay Trust, Ltd.**

Paid-up Capital ..... £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

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The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.


## BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

### Yesterday's Prices

| STOCK | Quotations Closing |
|---|---|
| **Banks** | |
| H. K. and S. B. | $635 B. |
| Chartered | £59 10s. |
| Russo-Asiatic | R. 250. |
| Cathay, ordy. | Tls. 5 B. |
| Cathay, pref. | Tls. 5 |
| **Marine Insurances** | |
| Canton | $390 |
| North China | Tls. 152½ S. |
| Union of Canton | 945. |
| Yangtsze | $255 S. |
| **Fire Insurances** | |
| China Fire | $155 |
| Hongkong Fire | $375 |
| **Shipping** | |
| Indo-China Pref. | Tls. 128 |
| Indo-China Def. | 1068. |
| "Shell" | Tls. 18½ |
| Shanghai Tug (o) | Tls. 50 |
| Shanghai Tug (f) | Tls. 35 |
| Kochien | |
| **Mining** | |
| Kaiping | Tls. 9.66 |
| Oriental Cons. | 30s. 6d. |
| Philippine | Tls. 1, |
| Raub | $2.40 |
| **Docks** | |
| Hongkong Dock | $129 S. |
| Shanghai Dock | Tls. 87 B. |
| New Eng. Works | Tls. 12½ B. |
| **Wharves** | |
| Shanghai Wharf | Tls. 75 B. |
| Hongkong Wharf | Tls. 85½ B. |
| **Lands and Hotels** | |
| Anglo-French Land | Tls. 87 |
| China Land | Tls. 50 |
| Shanghai Land | Tls. 86 B. |
| Weihaiwei Land | Tls. 3. |
| Central Stores | $8½ B. |
| China Realty (ord.) | Tls. 50. |
| China Realty (pref.) | Tls. 50. |
| **Cotton Mills** | |
| E-wo | Tls. 167½ |
| E-wo Pref. | Tls. 105 |
| International | Tls. 72 |
| International Pref. | Tls. 68 |
| Laou-kung-mow | Tls. 80 |
| Oriental | Tls. 44 |
| Shanghai Cotton | Tls. 118 |
| Kung Yik | Tls. 15 |
| Yangtszepoo | Tls. 6 S. |
| Yangtszepoo Pref. | Tls. 101 |
| **Industrials** | |
| Butler Tile | Tls. 23 |
| China Sugar | $127 B. |
| Green Island | $12 S. |
| Langkats | Tls. 22 B. |
| Major Bros. | Tls. 5 |
| Shanghai Sumatra | Tls. 165 |
| **Stores** | |
| Hall and Holts | $15 B. |
| Llewellyn | $60 |
| Lane, Crawford | $90 B. |
| Moutrie | $35 |
| Watson | $6¾ B. |
| Weeks | $18 S. |
| **Rubbers (Local)** | |
| Alma | Tls. 13 S. |
| Amherst | Tls. 1½ |
| Anglo-Java | Tls. 10½ B. |
| Anglo-Dutch | Tls. 5½ B. |
| Ayer Tawah | Tls. 38 |
| Batu Anam 1913 | Tls. 1¾ S. |
| Bukit Toh Alang | Tls. 5.10 |
| Bute | Tls. 1.70 |
| Chemor United | Tls. 1½ B. |
| Chempedak | Tls. 16 |
| Cheng | Tls. 3.05 |
| Consolidated | Tls. 3¼ B. |
| Dominion | Tls. 12 B. |
| Gula Kalumpong | Tls. 8 |
| Java Consolidated | Tls. 20 B. |
| Kamunting | Tls. 6¼ B. |
| Kapala | Tls. 1.10. |
| Kapayang | Tls. 29½ Sa. |
| Karan | Tls. 16. |
| Kota Bahroe | Tls. 10¼ B. |
| Kroewoek Java | Tls. 20½ |
| Padang | Tls. 16.20 |
| Pengkalan Durian | Tls. 10 B. |
| Permata | Tls. 4.85 |
| Repah | Tls. 1.60 |
| Samagagas | Tls. 1 B. |
| Seekee | Tls. 7½ B. |
| Semambu | Tls. 1½ B. |
| Senawang | Tls. 15 B. |
| Shanghai Klebang | Tls. 1 |
| Shanghai Malay | Tls. 8 |
| S'hai Malay-Pref. | Tls. 13. |
| Shanghai Pahang | Tls. 1.85 |
| Sungala | Tls. 1.60 |
| Sungei Duri | Tls. 11¾ |
| Sua Manggis | Tls. 6½ Sa. |
| S'hai Kalantan | Tls. 1.20 |
| Shanghai Seremban | Tls. 1 |
| Taiping | Tls. 2½ |
| Tanah Merah | Tls. 1.05 B. |
| Tebong | Tls. 23 |
| Ulobri | Tls. 1¾ B. |
| Ziangbe | Tls. 6 B. |
| **Miscellaneous** | |
| B. I. and E. Lumber | Tls. 110 |
| Cuity Dairy | Tls. 10 S. |
| S'hai Elec. and Asb. | $ 2 |
| Shanghai Trams | Tls. 81 S. |
| Shanghai Gas | Tls. 22 |
| Horse Bazaar | Tls. 30 |
| Shanghai Mercury | Tls. 30. |
| S'hai Telephone | Tls. 86 S. |
| S'hai Waterworks | Tls. 265 |

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

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## LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for January 9 was 101 tons."

## U. S. Duty to Move For Peace at Once

(Continued from Page 3)

only after peace has followed the present conflict, the League to Enforce Peace start upon its career. Is it really, may I ask, the intention to sit still and await the moment when, of the powers now facing each other, one side or the other shall have become completely exhausted and vanquished, brought to its knees and compelled into the acceptance of whatever terms the victors may deem well to grant, before the proposed League to Enforce Peace shall, through America's initiative, be brought into existence?

Can it for a moment be imagined that a peace, entered into as just outlined, can have real permanency, and that a League to Enforce Peace, however powerful, could, in the long run, be able to maintain a peace thus concluded?

So you see, however we may desire, in our endeavor to establish this League of Nations, to hold aloof from the existing unfortunate situation in Europe, we shall meet with conditions which, at the very outset, will most likely jeopardise the future utility of our movement. Because of this, we shall either have to postpone the carrying out of our present plans until peace in Europe shall have become re-established—until its terms be known and understood—enabling us, under the actualities, to know exactly what we may have to deal with; or proceed rather in the dark with our present movement, in the hope and expectation that before long effective measures shall be taken to bring together the warring nations, which, for the time being, are so very far apart and have so utterly lost every point of contact for an agreement on terms which both sides shall consider as reasonable.

**The Trustee of Humanity**

It has recently been said by a leading London daily that "America has become the trustee of the interests of humanity." This is a truism in which we ourselves thoroughly believe, and if this be so, is it not high time that, as a good trustee, America taken courage and initiate steps which shall, indeed, result in the protection of the interests of humanity, which Providence has for the time being placed into our guardianship? This conflict, as the situation has shaped itself, is not likely to end very soon and will continue until some powerful factors—not withstanding the discouragement this may at first receive—step between these impassionate belligerents and persist, until both sides name terms upon which peace may be discussed, so that gradually a basis for negotiations may thus become evolved.

Perhaps it is better that I develop this no further. My object is solely to point out where our country's duty appears to lie and in which manner we can hope that this movement for the establishment of a League of Nations to assure the maintenance of peace, after peace has been re-established, may be made effectual and successful.

If experience can teach anything, the situation which antedated the present great conflict and the conditions which brought it about have shown conclusively that, however great the desire may be to maintain justice between nations does not prevail—if lust and desire for aggression be ever prevalent; if economic barriers are sought to be erected by one nation against the other, so as to gain trade and at the same time limit its expansion on the part of others, and if scheming for the acquisition of new territories and for new spheres of influence be the constant endeavor of powerful and intriguing governments.

A League of Nations to Enforce Peace? What other purpose had the so-called "Triple Entente" but to maintain peace and to protect the nations composing it against other nations who might question the former's right to the new territories they had already taken or wished to gain possession of? In this way a most powerful league to maintain and enforce peace was already in existence before Europe was hurled into the present conflict. It proved without force and value, because the purpose for which it has been formed and the situation it sought to perpetuate were selfish and not based upon equity and justice to all. Perhaps I am going somewhat too far, but whereof the heart is full it flows over, and my desire is to point out the way in which alone, as I see it, the movement in which we are engaged can be made successful and of durable value.

**A Just Peace the Aim**

If in this great and influential nation we feel impelled—as we should be—to accomplish something that shall lastingly accrue to the benefit of humanity, that shall permanently and effectually end in times to come all war, we need begin by making certain that the peace which is to follow the present war shall be possible of enforcement, that its durability be assured, because it be based on equity, righteousness, and justice to all.

The league of nations we strive to organise can become of value only if it be brought into the world as a twin to a peace at once just and satisfactory to all of the present belligerents. Thus alone, we believe, as we fervently hope, the present deplorable and unfortunate conflict, when ended, can be followed by lasting and, if necessary, enforceable peace.

I find myself entirely out of touch with the eminent speaker who, two days ago, in a public address painted in such dark colors the future of the world—who gave it as his judgement that the present terrible and destructive war is only the beginning of a series of titanic conflicts; that our country—should it now take advantage of its great position and influence to help the warring nations to come together again—will at the end of the war be hated by the Allies with a hatred no less than that now felt for us by the Central Powers. To me, I might add, it is news that the Central Powers—while for the present they may misunderstand—hate us.

These, in my opinion, most unwisepublic utterances, are representative only of an element among our fellow citizens which should have us play a similar role in Mexico as was played by some of the nations now at war, in South Africa, Alsace-Lorraine, China, Morocco, Tripoli, in Bosnia and the Herzegovina, in Persia, and in other countries; the element which, as the speaker I refer to has expressed it, would be willing to have our country enter this war, to aid in forcing a peace, as I have endeavored to show and as he correctly expressed it, which would only be the beginning of a long series of further titanic conflicts.

The verdict the American people rendered on the 7th of November, would, as I believe, be thoroughly misunderstood, if such be the peace they wish their Government to favor and to aid in bringing about, but I do understand—and I believe the majority of the American people understands—what is meant by the public expression of the views we have recently heard from some of our fellow-citizens, who cannot forgive the President for having thus far succeeded in keeping us out of war.

I too believe after peace has once been re-established, this country will, as is evident, no longer be able to stand aside, nor should it do so, but should assume a leading part among the nations for the vouchsafing of the maintenance of peace, and not in order to become drawn into a series of titanic conflicts.

We read in the Bible, after almost all life on earth had been extinguished by the Deluge, God planted the rainbow into the skies to serve as a sign that never again similar calamity shall befall the world.

May thus with the restoration of peace the Stars and Stripes become the sign unto the peoples of the earth that if America can prevent it, never again shall cruel warfare devastate the habitations of man. America, trustee of the interests of humanity—America, helper of the now warring nations to find themselves and one another again, and after this be accomplished—America, in unison with other nations, guardian of the peace of the world.

## COTTON MARKET

*Reuter's Service*

London, January 8.—Today's Cotton prices were as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mid-American Spot | 11.46d. |
| January-February | 11.10d. |
| May-June | 11.18d. |

## London Rubber Market

*Reuter's Service*

London, January 8.—Today's Rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex:
Spot: 3s. 0⅛d. paid.
January to June: 3s. 0⅛d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Quiet.

Last Quotation, London Jan. 6:—
Spot: 3s. 0⅛d. paid.
January to June: 3s. 0⅛d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Quiet.

## Local Exchange Market

Messrs. Maitland and Fearon write as follows in their weekly exchange market report:—

Exchange.—During the week the London price of Silver is ⅛d. down to 36⅛. Our local rate for T.T. on London remain unchanged at 3/5¼ and at the close the market is firm for early delivery. Forward delivery is quoted 3/4½ February and ½d. per month lower forward, at this discount the market is steady. There is very little general demand for T.T. and exports are restricted for want of "freight." Our local stock of sycee and Bar Silver at Tls. 24,823,000 is about Tls. 2,000,000 lower than last week. During the week silver valued at Tls. 2,400,000 has been exported to India—and Bar Silver value about Tls. 1,200,000 has arrived. The stock of Mexican Dollars is unchanged at $20,320,000.

# THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1917

| Date and Place | For | China | British | French | Ger. | U.S.A. | Russian | Japan | Regist |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Today** | | | | | | | | | |
| Japan via Moji | Kasuga maru | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | a11.30* | 11 00* |
| Japan ports | Kasuga maru | 11.00* | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10.30* |
| River Ports | Klanghsin | 9.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9.00 |
| Swatow, Hongkong and Canton | Linan | 9.00 | .. | 4.30 | .. | .. | 4.30 | 5.00 | 9.00 |
| Swatow and Hongkong | Linan | .. | 5.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Europe via Siberia (Post Train) | Via Pukow | .. | 7.00* | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5(10th |
| Moji, Kobe Yokohama Canada, U.S.A. and Europe | Kasuga maru | .. | 11.00* | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Amoy, Hongkong and Canton | Sinkiang | 11.30* | .. | 11.30* | .. | .. | 11.30* | 11.30* | 10.00* |
| Ningpo | Kiangteen | .. | 3.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Chefoo | Ichang | 11.30* | 11.30* | 11.30* | .. | .. | 11.30* | 11.30* | 10.00* |
| Chefoo | Via Tsinan | 9.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9.00 |
| Foochow | Hsinchi | 9.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | .. | .. | 5.00 | 5.00 | 9.00 |
| Hankow | Klanghsin | .. | 5.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Amoy and Hongkong | Sinkiang | .. | 10.30* | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Tomorrow.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Japan Ports | Poltava | 2.30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.30 |
| Nagasaki and Vladivostock | Poltava | .. | 2.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| River Ports | Suiwo | 9.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9.00 |
| Hongkong and Canton | Monteagle | 2.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.30 |
| Europe via Nagasaki and Vladivostock | Poltava | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2.15 |
| **Saturday, January 13.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Europe via Siberia | Via Pukow | 9.00 | .. | 8.00 | .. | .. | 5.00 | .. | 4.30 |
| Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, Honolulu U. S. and Europe | Nippon maru | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U. S. and Europe | Nippon maru | .. | 5.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6.30 |
| Hongkong and Canton | Anhui | 9.00 | .. | 4.30 | .. | .. | 4.30 | 5.00 | 9.00 |
| Hongkong | Anhui | .. | 5.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| River Ports | Wuchang | 9.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9.00 |
| Japan Ports | Hakuai maru | noon | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11.30* |
| **Sunday, January 14.** | | | | | | | | | |
| San Francisco via Japan & Honolulu | Nippon maru | 3.30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2.00 |
| Europe via Siberia (Post Train) | Via Pukow | .. | 7.00* | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5(13th |
| Japan via Nagasaki & San Francisco | Nippon maru | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3.30 |
| **Monday, January 15** | | | | | | | | | |
| Europe via Siberia | Via Pukow | 9.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6.00 | .. | 5.30 |
| Hongkong and Canton | Sunning | 9.00 | .. | 4.30 | .. | .. | 4.30 | 5.00 | 9.00 |
| **Wednesday January 17.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Europe via Siberia | Via Pukow | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6.00 | .. | 5.30 |
| **Thursday, January 18.** | | | | | | | | | |
| H'kong, Southern Ports, Australia the Straits Ceylon India E'ope via Suez | Armand Behic | .. | 4.30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4.00 |
| S. ports, Straits, India, Europe & U.S.A | Armand Behic | .. | .. | A5.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4.30 |

An asterick (*) denotes a.m.

A Money orders on France and Foreign countries issued daily till noon. Parcel post per French mail s.s. Armand Behic will close at noon on Jan. 17.

B Postal money orders and parcel post until 6 p.m.

C Mail closed 8 to 8.30 p.m. Registration 8.30 p.m.

D Letters and boxes with declared value 3.30 p.m. Parcels 4 p.m. and money orders 12 noon on previous day.

E Registration 8.30 p.m. Supplementary mail closed at 7 a.m. following day.

F Money letters and parcels 11 a.m.

G Letters and boxes with declared value 11 a.m. Parcels and money orders 10.30 a.m.

**British Post Office.—Until further notice the ordinary and registered letter mails for Europe via Pukow and Siberia will be closed at 5 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. There will be a supplementary receipt of unregistered correspondence between 8.30 and 9 o'clock on the same evening during which time the office will be open for the sale of stamps only.**

**Chinese Post Office.—Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier. A Supplementary mail of ordinary correspondence only will be closed on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays at 7 a.m.**

**Japanese Post Office:—Until further notice a mail will be despatched for Europe, via Dairy, every Tuesday morning, and via Pukow and Mukden, by the night-train on Wednesday and Saturday.**

**German Post office.—Mails for Chinkiang, Nanking and Hankow close every day at 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. and for Tsinanfu, Tientsin and Peking, via Pukow, at 9 p.m.**

**Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 a.m. Registration to 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.**

## Local Outport Mails

*Permanent Notice*

| Destination. | Mails |
|---|---|
| Shanghai-Nanking Railway. | Close Daily. a.m. p.m. |
| Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang, Nanking, Hankow and North China. | 7.00 |
| Soochow, Wusih, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate places | 7.30 |
| Nanziang & Klatinghsien. | 8.00 |
| Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all River ports | 11.30 |
| Soochow, Wusih, Changchow and Intermediate places | 2.30 |
| Nanziang & Klatinghsien. | 4.30 |
| Soochow, Wushih, Changchow, all River Ports and North China | 9.00 |
| Shanghai-Hangchow Railway. | |
| Sinchwang, (Tsipao and Szeking) Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtien, Siashih (and Tunghsiang), Changan (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping (and Tangsi) and Hangchow (also Huchow). | 6.30 and 3.00 daily. |
| Shanghai-Hangchow Train. | |
| Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing (and Tangsi), Siashih (and Tunghsiang), Changan (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping and Hangchow (also Shaoshing and Sioashan) | 1.00 |
| Shanghai-Woosung Train. | Close Daily. |
| Woosung (also Paoshan, Kiangwan & Tachang). | 6, 7, 9.30, 11.45 a.m. 1.30, 3, 5, 7.30 p.m. |
| Sunkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places | 3.00 |
| Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow via Ningpo, Shanghai-Haachow train, 2 p.m., Sundays only. | |

| Steamer. | Mails close daily except Sunday. a.m. p.m. |
|---|---|
| Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow | 3.50 |
| Launch | close daily. a.m. p.m. |
| Tsungmi and Paochen | 7.00 2.00 |
| | 10.45 5.00 |
| Pehsinchen, Chakiang, Pinghu, & Chungku | 3.00 |
| Minghong and Nankiao | 3.00 11.00 |
| Hunchow, Nanzing and Linghu | 11.00 |
| Minghong and Wukahong, Nankiao | 3.00 11.00 |
| Haimenting and Miaochen | 7.00 5.00 10.45 3.30 |
| Chowpu | 11.00 |
| Tatwan, Nankwei, Fenghsien and Sinchang | 3.00 |
| Tachang | 7.00 11.00 |
| Courier. | |
| Kiangnan Arsenal | 8, 9, 10, 11 a.m. 12 noon. 2, 3, 4, 6 p.m. |
| Siccawei & Tsipao | 8, 9, 10, 11 a.m. 12 noon. |
| Chwansha | 7.00 2, 3, 4, 6 p.m. |

Foot Boat.

# Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital .....£1,200,000
Reserve Fund ..... 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... 1,200,000

*Head Office:*
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

*Court of Directors:*
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

*Bankers:*
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

*Agencies and Branches:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Iloilo | Puket |
| Bangkok | Ipoh | Rangoon |
| Batavia | Karachi | Saigon |
| Bombay | Klang | Seremban |
| Calcutta | Kobe | Singapore |
| Canton | Kuala-Lumpur | Shanghai |
| Cebu | Madras | Sourabaya |
| Colombo | Malacca | Taiping |
| Delhi | Manila | (F.M.S.) |
| Foochow | Medan | Tavoy (Lower |
| Haipbong | New York | Burma) |
| Hankow | Peking | Tientsin |
| Hongkong | Penang | Yokohama |

*Shanghai Branch*, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

*Succursales et Agences:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bangkok | Hanoi | Saigon |
| Battambang | Hongkong | Shanghai |
| Canton | Mengtze | Singapore |
| Djibouti | Noumea | Tientsin |
| Dondichery | Peking | Tourane |
| Haiphong | Papeete | |
| Hankeou | Pnom-Penh | |

*Bankers:*
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial: Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

*President:*
JEAN JADOT,
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

*Bankers:*
LONDON Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital .....$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver ..... 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors .....$15,000,000

*Head Office*: HONGKONG.
*Court of Directors:*
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
C. E. Anton Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

*Chief Manager:*
Hongkong—N. J. SPARR.

*Branches and Agencies:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Ipoh | Peking |
| Bankok | Johore | Penang |
| Batavia | Kobe | Rangoon |
| Bombay | Kualalumpur | Saigon |
| Calcutta | London | S. Francisco |
| Canton | Lyons | Shanghai |
| Colombo | Malacca | Singapore |
| Foochow | Manila | Sourabaya |
| Hankow | Nagasaki | Tientsin |
| Harbin | New York | Tsingtau |
| Iloilo | | Yokohama |

*London Bankers:*
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

*Shanghai Branch*: 12, The Bund.
*Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.*
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) .....55,000,000
Reserve Fund .....24,600,000
Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government .... 3,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... 1,743,000

*Head office*: PETROGRAD.
*Paris Office*: 9, RUE Boudreau.
*London Office*: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

*Bankers:*
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe General pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Gerenale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

*Far Eastern Branches and Agencies*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Hailan | Peking |
| Calcutta | Hankow | Shanghai |
| Chanchun | Harbin | Tientsin |
| (Kwan-chendze) | Hongkong | Ts'ingtau |
| | Newchwang | Vladivostock |
| Chefoo | Nicolayowsk | Yokohama |
| Dalny | (Dairen o-A | |

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSITS BOXES:

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan

## The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $300.000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particular of interest allowed on fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

## The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital .....$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

## Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

## Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

*Head Office*: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... „ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 20,800,000

*London Bankers:*
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

*Branches and Agencies:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antunghsin | London | Port Arthur |
| Bombay | Liaoyang | S. Francisco |
| Calcutta | Los Angeles | Singapore |
| Changchun | Lyons | Sydney |
| Dalny | Mukden | Sinanfu |
| Hankow | Nagasaki | Tiehling |
| Harbin | Newchwang | Tientsin |
| Hongkong | New York | Tokio |
| Honolulu | Osaka | Tsingtau |
| Kobe | Peking | |

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.
Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

## International Banking Corporation

*Head Office:*
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up ..U.S. $3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits ..... 3,931,774.11
U.S. $7,181,774.11

Branches at:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Hongkong | Singapore |
| Calcutta | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Canton | London | Tientsin |
| Cebu | Manila | Yokohama |
| Colon (P.C.Z.) | Medellin | Peking |
| Hankow | Panama | Shanghai |

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG.
Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

## Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up Capital—
Guilds . 55,000,000 (about £4,583,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilds. 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
*Agencies in Holland:*
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

*Branches:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Banjermasin | Padang | Soerakarta |
| Bandoeng | Palembang | Tandjong Balei |
| Cheribon | Pekalongan | Tebing-Tinggi |
| Djember | Penang | Tegal |
| Djokjakarta | Pontianak | Telok-Betong |
| Hongkong | Rangoon | Tjilatjap |
| Kota-Radja | Semarang | Weltevreden |
| Makassar | Singapore | |
| Medan | Soerabaya | |

*London Bankers:*—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

## Commercial Bank of China

*Head office*: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Sh. Tls 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interests allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

## The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital .....H. $2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital .....H. $1,357,850
Reserve Fund .....H. $70,000

*Head Office:*
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

*Shanghai Office*: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

JUKUUN,
Manager.

## The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital .....£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital ..... 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital ..... 562,500
Reserve Fund ..... 550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

*London Bankers:*
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Howrah | Madras |
| Calcutta | Kandy | Penang |
| Colombo | Karachi | Port Louis |
| Delhi | Kota Bahru | (Mauritius) |
| Galle | (Kelantan) | Rangoon |
| Hongkong | Kuala Lumpur | Shanghai |
| | Singapore. | |

*Shanghai Branch.*

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH.
Acting Manager
7 Nanking Road.
9753

## BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies In China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
5559.

## *Provision Prices in Local Markets*

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on January 9, 1917.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Butcher's Meat** | | |
| Beef | per lb. | 14-20 |
| Mutton | „ | 16-20 |
| Pork | „ | 25-30 |
| Veal | „ | 25-30 |
| **Fish** | | |
| Bream | per lb. | 16-20 |
| cod | „ | 20-25 |
| Mandarin | „ | 20-30 |
| Mackerel | „ | 20-25 |
| Pomfret | „ | 20-25 |
| Salmon | „ | 16-20 |
| Samli | „ | none |
| Soles | „ | 16-20 |
| Whitebait | „ | none |
| **Game, Poultry and Eggs** | | |
| Deer | each | 2.00-2.50 |
| Duck | „ | 40-60 |
| Eggs | per doz. | 18-20 |
| Fowl | per lb. | 18-20 |
| Geese | each | 1.00-1.20 |
| Hare | „ | 35-40 |
| Partridge | „ | 35-40 |
| Pheasant | „ | 60-70 |
| Pigeons | „ | 20-25 |
| Plover | „ | none |
| Quail | „ | 14-16 |
| Snipe | „ | 14-16 |
| Turkey | per lb. | 40-45 |
| Teal | each | 14-16 |
| Wild Duck | „ | 30-40 |
| Wild Geese | „ | 40-45 |
| Woodcock | „ | 50-60 |
| Wild Pigeon | „ | 10-12 |
| **Fruit** | | |
| Apples | per lb. | 12-20 |
| Apricots | „ | none |
| Bananas | „ | 5-6 |
| Cherries | „ | none |
| Cocoanuts | each | 15-20 |
| Chestnuts | per lb. | 10-12 |
| Figs | per doz. | none |
| Grapes | per lb. | none |
| Lemons | each | 7-8 |
| Lichees | per lb. | none |
| Mangoes | each | none |
| Mangosteens | per doz. | none |
| Melons | each | none |
| Oranges | per lb | 6-8 |
| Peaches | „ | none |
| Persimmons | „ | none |
| Pineapples | each | none |
| Peeboes | per lb. | none |
| Plums | „ | none |
| Pumeloes | each | 10-15 |
| Pears | per lb. | 8-15 |
| Strawberries | „ | none |
| Walnuts | „ | 10-12 |
| **Vegetables** | | |
| Artichokes | per lb | .2-3 |
| Asparagus | per doz. | none |
| Bamboo Shoots | per lb. | none |
| Broad Beans | „ | 6-8 |
| Beetroot | per bunch | 1-2 |
| Cabbages | each | 3-5 |
| Celery | per bunch | 8-10 |
| Carrots | „ | 2-3 |
| Cauliflower | each | 10-15 |
| Egg Plant | per lb. | 6-8 |
| French Beans | per lb. | 10-12 |
| Green Corn | each | none |
| Leeks | per bunch | 2-3 |
| Mushrooms | per lb. | none |
| Onions | per lb. | 5-6 |
| Peas | „ | 8-10 |
| Potatoes | per pic. | $2.00-2.40 |
| Parsnips | per lb. | 4-5 |
| Radishes | per bunch | 1-2 |
| Spinach | per lb. | 3-4 |
| Tomatoes | „ | 6-8 |
| Turnips | per bunch | 2-3 |
| **Grain and Flour** | | |
| Flour, American | per 50 lb. | $4.50 |
| Flour, Shanghai | per 50 lb. | $2.40 |
| Rice | per 200 lb. | $6.80 |
| **Milk** | | |
| Foreign dairies | per bottles | 20 |
| Chinese dairies | „ | 17 |
| **Fodder** | | |
| Barley | per 114 lbs. | $2.70 |
| Bran | „ | $1.90 |
| **Fuel** | | |
| House Coal | per ton | Tls. 13.00 |
| Stove Coal | „ | Tls. 17.40 |
| Firewood | per 50 bundles | $1.00 |

E. KILNER
Chief Inspector.

# AMERICAN FIGHTERS IN FRANCE LAUDED

## Gaston Riou, Noted Author, Pays Eloquent Tribute To The Twenty-five Dead

## 300 BATTLE IN THE RANKS

## Great Majority Enrolled For Love of Nation And Right

*Under the headlines "Heroic Neutrals," "American Volunteers," the Petit Parisien printed on November 1, All Saints' Day, the day the French people think of their dead and visit their tombs, the following eloquent tribute to American fighters for France, written by Gaston Riou, a well known author, whose "Journal of a French Soldier" has been one of the few really successful pieces of literature produced since the war began.*

By Gaston Riou

There are nearly 300 citizens of the United States in the French army. More than 100 have been wounded and twenty-five have been killed. Many a personal friend of several of them be allowed to present this company of brave men to France?

Some—very few—have volunteered from love of war; for example, this youth of 17, already wearing a stripe, who confessed to a comrade, "I love fighting, I love to make a charge, but what a bore the trenches are!" Others, perhaps a dozen, have welcomed a chance for adventures and have taken service, far less to defend a cause than to escape from a peaceful, gray, monotonous existence, too shut off into divisions by laws and customs.

But the great majority of these Americans, and it is their glory as much as ours, have enrolled themselves under our flag from love of France and right.

I have before me a pile of letters that prove it. Those who wrote them, legionaries or aviators, sleep now on the Marne, in Artois, in Alsace, among our own dead. Witnesses who fight till they are killed may be believed.

Almost all belong to the intellectual class. The father of Chapman who, died for France at the age of 26, is one of the first writers of his country, and his great-grandfather signed the famous Declaration of Rights which founded the American republic. Kenneth Weeks, who died at 26, on June 16, 1915, at Givenchy, is the author of "Five Impractical Plays," "Science, Sentiments and Senses," works of art and philosophy which give the promise of a master thinker.

**Prince of Rich Family**

Norman Prince belonged to one of the richest and most esteemed families of Boston. Alan Seeger, dead on July 4 at Belloy-en-Santerre, wrote some of the finest verse that the war has inspired. As for Kiffin Rockwell, that great soldier, whose loss his chief of escadrille announced with the words, "The bravest and best of us is no more," he descended from ancient Anglo-Norman stock, the famous Baron de Rocheville, companion of William the Conqueror, being his direct ancestor.

**Refined and Loved Life**

All these young men, the elite of America's elite, were refined and loved life. They believed that the splendor of life was to struggle for justice and right. Sons of Washington and Lincoln, they had the cult of democracy. They were modern in every acceptance of the term, hating violence and revering the dignity of man and of peoples. Above all they were men of conscience, of pure and strong characters.

An American who knows men said to me: "Chapman and Kiffin Rockwell are two of the noblest types of men I have met in my life." And such is the phalanx whose love we have won, love, body and soul, love to death.

Kiffin Rockwell wrote to his brother who had been wounded: "If France should be conquered I would rather die!" Why this sacred enthusiasm among citizens of a foreign nation? Rockwell often said: "I am paying for La Fayette and Rochambeau." But the reason for their sacrifice is more profound.

Those young Americans gave themselves to France on August 4, 1914, because France was in their eyes a knight, the knight of the highest human ideal that has illumined the earth. So when a terrible horde loosened itself upon her they crossed the ocean as for a crusade. They were no swashbucklers dreaming only of wounds and bruises. No! They were free and peaceful men who knew the price of liberty and peace. But the Teuton swashbucklers must be muzzled. The Huns from the Spree must be beaten down to save the beauty of living for all the world!

I knew Kiffin Rockwell, tall, straight and slender, full of nerves, but with a fierce will and something of a falcon in his looks. When cured of his first wound in August, 1916, he wrote: "More than ever I want to live, but not for any egotist reason. This war has taught me many things. I want to live now to do all the good I can. But should I be killed during the war, I have no fear of death, and I feel that there can be no finer death."

After his second wound he said: "You must consider yourself as dead once you are in the war, then you accept each day as extraordinary luck for which you should be very grateful.

He hated all advertising. "What do they write about us," he would say almost savagely, "when we only do what our French comrades do every day as well as we do it?"

And I recall one of his favorite sayings, "The cause of France is the cause of all mankind." On September 23, when attacking alone four German avions, he was killed instantly, at 13,000 feet height, and killed by an explosive bullet, as the report of the doctor of Rodern encampment testifies. Our sons will one day meditate on these stoic lives and deaths which, testifying to the wondrous beauty of the modern rivals of Washington, will testify also to the sublimity of our cause and its more than national, its universal significance.

**Arms Company's Big Earnings**

Vienna, Nov. 10.—The Austrian Arms Company for the fiscal year 1915-16 earned 165 per cent on its capital of ten and a half million kronen (just over $2,000,000). The company is the sole concern in Austria that makes rifles, so that it has naturally a market for all the guns it can produce. In addition it turns out bicycles, which have had an unprecedented market during the present war.

## ∴ ∴ AMUSEMENTS ∴ ∴

## APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for January 11th.

TONIGHT TONIGHT

Great Success of
**MAY BRILLIANT**
Chic Vocal Comedienne and Dancer, introducing her latest successes.

**"THE IRON CLAW"**
The most sensational Serial Photo-Play. In 20 Episodes of 2 Parts each.
Featuring PEARL WHITE, CREIGHTON HALE and SHELDON LEWIS.
Tomorrow night, showing 9th and 10th Episodes, entitled:—
"ARROWS OF HATE" and "THE LIVING DEAD"

PATHE'S BRITISH AND FRENCH GAZETTES — Depicting latest events of interest
"THE BEAR SKIN" — An Amusing Comedy

CHARLES CHAPLIN,
in a screaming 2-part Comedy, entitled:—
"A NIGHT IN THE SHOW"

## VICTORIA THEATRE

NEW PROGRAMME
FOR
*Thursday, 11th Jan.*
PRESENTING
The Italian Feature Film
**"Fatal Atavism"**
*A Powerful and Dramatic Story of Family Life*
In Three Acts

Last Three Nights
OF
Miss Rose Berry
*The Popular Vaudeville Star*

## TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

*Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads.*

*PROGRAMME*
*Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, 11th, 12th, 13th & 14th Jan., 1917.*

**"BLACK LILY GANG."**
Detective Drama in 2 parts.
The latest and most wonderful production. The cleverness of both the detective and the head of the gang, the nerve-racking incidents in the play, the final unravelling of the mystery of the hidden plunder, the amazing revelations at the end of the story, go to make up a plot so beautiful that missing this picture will be the everlasting regret of all.

**"CHASED BY BLOODHOUNDS."**
John Bunny Comedy in one part.

**"BETWEEN LOVE AND HONOUR."**
A fine little drama. Love or Honour? Which?

**"THE FIREFIGHTER'S LOVE."**
A drama of Love.

**"BILLY'S BLIGHTED CAREER."**
An L-Ko comedy, featuring Billy Ritchie.

**"THE PLUMBER."**
A Keystone farcical comedy.

Dress Circle Seats..... 30 cts. only.

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME ON MONDAY, 15th Jan.

# GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

### FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

| Date | Time | Destination | Ship's Name | Flag | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan 13 | P.M. | Vancouver B. C. | Empress of Japan | Br. | C.P.O.S. |
| " 14 | 5.00 | San Francisco | Nippon maru | Jap. | T. K. K. |
| " 19 | P.M. | San Francisco | Shinyo maru | Jap. | A. T. Co. |
| Feb 3 | P.M. | San Francisco | Persia maru | Jap. | A. T. Co. |
| " 3 | P.M. | San Fancisco | China | Am | C. M. S. S. Co. |
| " 3 | D.L. | New York | Eurybates | Br. | B. & S. |
| " 7 | P.M. | Vancouver B.C. | Monteagle | Br. | C. P. O. S. |
| " 17 | P.M. | Vancouver B.C. | Empress of Asia | Br. | C. P. O. S. |
| " 19 | A.M. | Seattle, Victoria etc. | Yokohama maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |

### FOR JAPAN PORTS

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan | 11 | D.L. | Miike | Yunnan | Br. | B. & S. |
| " | 12 | 12.30 | Kobe & Osaka | Kasuga maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| " | 12 | .. | Moji, Kobe | St. Albans | Br. | G. L. & Co. |
| " | 12 | 3.00 | Nagasaki | Poltava | Rus. | R.V.F. |
| " | 13 | 1.30 | Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe | Hakuai maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| " | 13 | .. | Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama | Empress of Japan | Br. | C. P. O. S. |
| " | 14 | .. | Kobe, Yokohama | Porthos | Fr. | Cie M. M. |
| " | 14 | 5.00 | Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama | Nippon maru | Jap. | A. T. Co. |
| " | 15 | A.M. | Kobe, Yokohama | Atsuta maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| " | 16 | A.M. | Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe | Yamashiro maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| " | 18 | A.M. | Kobe & Osaka | Kumano maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| " | 19 | A.M. | Yokohama | Malta | Br. | P. & O. |
| " | 20 | A.M. | Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe | Omi Maru | Jap. | N. Y. K |

### FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan | 12 | .. | Australian ports | St. Albans | Br. | G. L. & Co. |
| " | 18 | A.M. | Marseilles, London via Suez | Somali | Br. | P. & O. |
| " | 19 | A.M. | Marseilles etc. | Armand Behic | Fr. | Cie M. M. |
| " | 21 | D.L. | Liverpool via Cape | Tydeus | Br. | B. & S. |
| " | 24 | A.M. | Marseilles, London via Suez | Nyanza | Br. | P. & O. |
| " | 24 | D.L. | London via Cape | Phemius | Br. | B. & S. |
| " | 26 | A.M. | London etc. | Suwa maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| Feb | 5 | A.M. | Marseilles, London via Suez | Malta | Br. | P. & O. |
| " | 11 | A.M. | London etc. | Atsuta maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| Mar | 2 | .. | Genoa etc. | Glenamoy | Br. | Glen Line |

### FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan | 11 | 1.00 | Amoy, Hongkong, Canton | Sinkiang | Br. | B. & S. |
| " | 11 | 4.00 | Ningpo | Kiangteen | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| " | 12 | D.L. | Swatow, Hongkong | Linan | Br. | B. & S. |
| " | 12 | 4.00 | Ningpo | Hsin Peking | Br. | B. & S. |
| " | 12 | A.M. | Foochow | Hsinchi | Chi. | C.M.S.N.Co. |
| " | 14 | .. | Hongkong | Monteagle | Br. | C. P. O. S. |
| " | 14 | D.L. | Hongkong, Canton | Anhui | Br. | B. & S. |
| " | 16 | D.L. | Hongkong Canton | Sunning | Br. | B. & S. |
| " | 17 | P.M. | Hongkong | China | Am. | C.M.S.S. Co. |
| " | 18 | D.L. | Amoy, Hongkong, Canton | Shantung | Br. | B. & S |
| " | 19 | D.L. | Swatow, Hongkong | Tamsui | Br. | B. & S. |

### FOR NORTHERN PORTS

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan | 11 | 1.00 | Chefoo | Ichang | Br. | B. & S. |
| " | 11 | D.L. | Dalny | Tientsin | Br. | B. & S. |
| " | 12 | 3.00 | Vladivostock | Poltava | Rus. | R. V. F. |
| " | 12 | .00 | Tsingtao and Dalny | Kobe maru | Jap. | S. M. R. |
| " | 13 | .. | Dalny | Isshin maru | Jap. | S. M. R. |
| " | 16 | 3.30 | Dalny | Sakaki maru | Jap. | S. M. R. |

### FOR RIVER PORTS

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan | 11 | M.N. | Hankow etc. | Luenho | Br. | J. M. & Co. |
| " | 11 | M.N. | do | Kianghsin | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| " | 12 | M.N. | do | Tatung | Br. | B. & S. |
| " | 12 | M.N. | do | Tachi maru | Jap. | N.K.K. |
| " | 12 | M.N. | do | Suiwo | Br. | J.M. & Co. |
| " | 13 | M.N. | do | Wuchang | Br. | B. & S. |
| " | 13 | M.N. | do | Fengyang maru | Jap. | N.K.K. |
| " | 14 | M.N. | do | Kiangyung | Chi. | C.M.S.N.Co. |
| " | 15 | M.N. | do | Kutwo | Br. | J. M. & Co. |
| " | 15 | M.N. | do | Kiangyu | Chi. | C.M.S.N.Co. |
| " | 15 | M.N. | do | Yohyang maru | Jap. | N.K.K. |
| " | 16 | M.N. | do | Tuckwo | Br. | J. M. & Co. |
| " | 16 | M.N. | do | Luenyi | Br. | B. & S. |
| " | 16 | M.N. | do | Tachang maru | Jap. | N.K.K. |
| " | 17 | M.N. | do | Poyang | Br. | B. & S. |

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

## Arrivals

| Date | From | Ship's Name | Tons | Flag | Agents | Berth |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan 10 | Ningpo | Hsin Peking | 2868 | Br. | B. & S. | CNCW |
| Jan 10 | Ningpo | Hsin Ningshao | 2151 | Chi. | N.S.NCo. | NSCW |
| Jan 10 | Swatow | Yunnan | 1770 | Br. | B. & S. | WTW |
| Jan 10 | Swatow | Tientsin | 1222 | Br. | B. & S. | WTW |
| Jan 10 | Japan | Kasuga maru | 2387 | Jap. | N. Y. K. | NYKW |
| Jan 10 | Hankow | Tseangtah | 475 | Br. | C.I. & E.L. Co | |
| Jan 10 | Hankow | Luenho | 1205 | Br. | J. M. & Co. | SHW |
| Jan 10 | Hongkong | Bayard | 1006 | Nor. | | |
| Jan 10 | Hongkong | St. Albans | 4119 | Br. | G. L. & Co | SHW |
| Jan 10 | Swatow | Linan | 1352 | Br. | B. & S. | WTW |

## Departures

| Date | For | Ship's Name | Tons | Flag | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan 10 | Hankow etc. | Ningshao | 1920 | Chi. | N.S.Co. |
| " 10 | Hongkong, Canton | Huichow | 1248 | Br. | B. & S. |
| " 10 | Chinwangtao | Kwangping | 1244 | Br. | K.M.A. |
| " 10 | Hankow etc. | Kiangfoo | 1468 | Chi. | C.M.S.N.Co. |
| " 10 | Hankow etc. | Ngankin | 1719 | Br. | B. & S. |
| " 10 | Hankow etc. | Talee maru | 1126 | Jap. | N.K.K. |
| " 10 | Japan | Yawata maru | 3895 | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| " 10 | Hongkong, Canton | Koonshing | 3233 | Br. | J. M. & Co. |
| " 10 | Ningpo | Hsin Peking | 2868 | Br. | B. & S |
| " 10 | Ningpo | Hsin Ningshao | 2151 | Chi. | N.S.N.Co. |

## Men-of-War In Port

| Station | Date | From | Name | Flag and Rating | Tons | Guns | Men | Commander |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Y T P D W | Nov. 20 | Cruise | Helena | Am g-b. | 1397 | 8 | 159 | Brotherton |
| K N D | Nov. 8 | Cruise | Monocacy | Am g-b. | 190 | 2 | 47 | Carter |
| S p | Dec. 21 | Yangtsze | Quiros | Am g-b. | 350 | 4 | 54 | Loftin |
| K N D | Dec. 10 | Cruise | Samar | Am g-b. | 243 | 6 | 29 | King |
| B N S | Dec. 16 | Cruise | Wilmington | Am g-b. | 1392 | 8 | 159 | Chadwick |

**The French gunboats D. de Lag ree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.**

## Vessels Loading

### For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's str. Tachi Maru, Captain Y. Matsumoto, will be despatched from O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf on Thursday, January 11, at about 12 o'clock (Midnight). This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kianghsin, Capt. J. R. Milligan, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passagei apply to C. M S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Fengyang Maru, Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from the N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, Jan. 13 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

### For Northern Ports

CHINWANGTAO direct, taking through cargo for TIENTSIN.—The Kailan Mining Administration chartered s.s. Patriot January 12, for Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

### For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinchi, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

### For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Nippon Maru, Capt. Maki, will leave on Sunday, Jan. 14, 1917. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

### For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Nippon Maru, Capt. Maki, will leave on Sunday, Jan. 14, 1917. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

### Sailed from Shanghai.

**For London etc.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Carmarthenshire | Dec. 28 |
| Cyclops | Dec. 9 |
| Glenogle | Nov. 27 |
| Katori Maru | Dec. 6 |
| Hirano Maru | Oct. 29 |
| Kaga Maru | Nov. 12 |
| Kamo Maru | Dec 24 |
| Kushima Maru | Dec. 13 |
| Mereinoshire | Dec. 3 |
| Mishima Maru | Jan. 9 |
| Nankin | Dec. 12 |
| Ningchow | Dec. 26 |
| Novara | Dec. 24 |
| Oanfa | Dec. 14 |
| Pyrrhus | Nov. 10 |

**For Marseilles, etc.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Amazone | Dec. 15 |
| Atlantique | Nov. 17 |
| Athos | Jan. 2 |
| Polynesien | Dec. 1 |

**For Bombay**

| | |
|---|---|
| Malta | Nov. 17 |

**For Vancouver, etc.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Empress of Asia | Dec. 2 |
| Empress of Russia | Dec. 31 |

**For New York**

| | |
|---|---|
| Egremont Castle | Nov. 20 |
| Eurymedon | Dec 3 |
| Kanagawa Maru | Nov. 22 |
| Tsushima Maru | Dec. 12 |

**For San Francisco, etc**

| | |
|---|---|
| Ecuador | Jan. 7 |
| Korea Maru | Dec. 2 |
| Siberia Maru | Dec. 16 |
| Tenyo Maru | Dec. 21 |
| Venezuela | Dec. 15 |

**For Seattle**

| | |
|---|---|
| Canada Maru | Nov. 20 |
| Henrik Ibsen | Nov. 1 |
| Manila Maru | Dec. 13 |
| Mexico Maru | Jan. 7 |
| Shidzuoka Maru | Jan. 8 |
| Tamba Maru | Dec. 24 |

**With English Mail


**Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.**

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

*Shanghai Agents:*

**The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.**


## Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Anhui left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The H.O. s.s. Changon left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Haean left Foochow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Poochi left Wenchow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Lu-nyi will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing left Chefoo for Shanghai via Weihaiwei yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Choysang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on the 16th instant.

The Glen Line s.s. Glenturret, from London, left Hongkong for Shanghai on Monday, Jan. 8.

The K.M.A. s.s. Sishan (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on January 9.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai line s.s. Hakuai Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Tuesday, and may be expected to arrive at N.Y.K. Wharf today about 7 a.m. She will be despatched for Nagasaki on Saturday, January 13.

The C.P.O.S. R.M.S. Empress of Japan, left Hongkong yesterday at noon, and is due at Woosung on Jan. 13, at 7 a.m. She will be despatched for Vancouver, B.C., via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C., on the same day, and the tender Alexandra will leave the Municipal Jetty at 5 p.m. to convey passengers and mails to Woosung.

## Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Bishop and Mrs. Molony and Mr. M. C. Guss.

Per I.-C. s.s. Luenho from Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. A. Lello and Mr. J. D. Clark. From Chinkiang:—Mr. L. C. Motthews and Mr. S. E. Manning.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga Maru from Japan:—Mrs. E. Roope, Mr. Philip. B. Cansland, Mr. and Mrs. R Mckeown, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Wiese.

## Launch Services

**TODAY**

The launch conveying passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m.

**TOMORROW**

The tender conveying passengers and mails to the R.V.F. s.s. Poltava will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m.

## Siccawe. Weather Report

9.—Heavy anticyclone in Southern and central districts. Barometer falling in the North.

10.—Fine weather in the temperature after a pretty fair rise during the day has fallen again during the night but not so low (16.2 F. as on the previous day. Fine weather in the morning. Brometer rising.

### Meteorological Readings

Wednesday, January 10, 1917.

| WEATHER. | 4 a.m. | 9 a.m |
|---|---|---|
| Bar. at Centg., mm | 781.88 | 782.70 |
| " " inches | 30.78 | 30.82 |
| Variation mm. for 24 h | 4.86 | †3.33 |
| Variation mm. for 12 h | †3.88 | †1.64 |
| Wind Direction | NW. | WNW |
| Wind Kilom per hour | 21 | 39 |
| Wind Miles | 13.6 | 2.42 |
| Temperature Cen. | 9.°2 | 8.°0 |
| Temperature Fahr | 1.54 | 1.76 |
| Humidity: co | 51 | 46 |
| Nebulosity: 5-10 | 0 | 0 |
| Rainfall mm | — | — |
| Rainfall inches | — | — |

## Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

| Arrived | From | Ship's Name | Tons | Flag | Agents | Berth |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov 14 | Hankow | Albenga | 2769 | Ger. | Carlowitz | YWGW |
| Aug 4 | Hongkong | Bohemia | 4282 | Aus. | Aus. Lloyd | B VII |
| Jan 4 | | Brodvale | | Br. | | 10 p |
| Aug 5 | Hongkong | China | 3868 | Aus. | Aus. Lloyd | B XIII |
| Aug 8 | Hongkong | D. Rickmers | 2651 | Ger. | H. D. & Co | USA |
| Dec 30 | Chinwangtao | Erivan | 2395 | Rus. | R. V. F. | 10 p |
| Dec 27 | Nanking | Fortuna | 182 | Ger. | H. D. & Co | 10 p |
| Jan 6 | Japan | Fujisan maru | 1276 | Jap. | R. D. Co. | MBKW |
| Jan 9 | Hankow | Fengyang maru | 2808 | Jap. | N.K.K. | NYKW |
| Jan 9 | Foochow | Hsinchi | 1385 | Chi. | C.M.S.N.Co. | KLYW |
| May 23 | Hankow | Kinling | 2511 | Br. | B. & S. | Int.D |
| Jan 2 | Hongkong | Kwongsang | 1437 | Br. | J. M. & Co. | BI |
| Jan 9 | Hankow | Kianghsin | 2101 | Chi. | C.M.S.N.Co. | KLYW |
| Jan 9 | Hongkong | Kwangtah | 1536 | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. | KLYW |
| Nov 18 | Hankow | Lienhua | 366 | Br. | J. M. & Co | 8 p |
| July 16 | Hankow | Meidah | 1682 | Ger. | Melchers | NGLB 1 |
| July 30 | Hankow | Meilee | 1682 | Ger. | Melchers | NGLB 1 |
| Dec 15 | Hankow | Meifoo | 406 | Am. | S. Oil Co | SOCW |
| Jan 7 | Hongkong | Phemius | 4268 | Br. | B. & S. | HWYK |
| Jan 8 | Chinwangtao | Patriot | 1427 | Br. | K.M.A. | KMAW |
| July 30 | Tsingtao | Sikiang | 1840 | Ger. | H. A. L. | 9 p |
| July 30 | Hongkong | Silesia | 3318 | Aus. | Aus. Lloyd | B IX |
| Jan 8 | Hongkong | Shidzuoka maru | 3869 | Jap. | N. Y. K. | B VIII |
| Jan 9 | Hongkong | Sinkiang | 1616 | Br. | B. & S. | CNCW |
| Jan 8 | Hankow | Tachi maru | 1828 | Jap. | N.K.K. | LPDW |
| Jan 9 | Hankow | Tehhsing | 937 | Br. | Geddes & Co. | NSCW |
| Jan 7 | Japan | Wada maru | 2000 | Jap. | Bradley & Co. | SHW |
| Jan 7 | Chinwangtao | Yei maru | 2775 | Jap. | K. M. A. | KMAW |


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Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.
30,625 tons, quadruple screws, speed 21 knots.

| SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to change) 1917 | | SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI 1917 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| EMPRESS OF JAPAN | 13 Jan. | MONTEAGLE | 18 April |
| MONTEAGLE | 7 Feb. | EMPRESS OF RUSSIA | 12 May |
| EMPRESS OF ASIA | 17 Feb. | EMPRESS OF JAPAN | 26 May |
| EMPRESS OF RUSSIA | 17 Mar. | EMPRESS OF ASIA | 9 June |
| EMPRESS OF JAPAN | 31 Mar. | MONTEAGLE | 27 June |
| EMPRESS OF ASIA | 14 April | EMPRESS OF RUSSIA | 7 July |

For further information, sailings, etc., please apply to

J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Dept.

L. E. N. RYAN, Agent.

Corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads,

Tel. 181 and 182 Shanghai.

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*Imperial Japanese and U.S. Mail Line.*

*To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu*

**PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. | "NIPPON MARU" | 11,000 | Jan. | 14 | 1917 |
| " | "SHINYO MARU" | 22,000 | " | 19 | " |
| " | "PERSIA MARU" | 9,000 | Feb. | 3 | " |
| " | "KOREA MARU" | 18,000 | Feb. | 13 | " |
| " | "SIBERIA MARU" | 18,000 | Mar. | 1 | " |
| " | "TENYO MARU" | 22,000 | " | 9 | " |
| " | "NIPPON MARU" | 11,000 | " | 23 | " |
| " | "SHINYO MARU" | 22,000 | April | 5 | " |
| " | "PERSIA MARU" | 9,000 | " | 19 | " |
| " | "KOREA MARU" | 18,000 | May | 1 | " |
| " | "SIBERIA MARU" | 18,000 | " | 15 | " |
| " | "TENYO MARU" | 22,000 | " | 26 | " |
| " | "NIPPON MARU" | 11,000 | June | 8 | " |
| " | "SHINYO MARU" | 22,000 | " | 22 | " |

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless, electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.

THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING issued to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports, and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.

Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.

For further information, rates of passage money and freight apply to

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**S.S. CHINA**

(AMERICAN REGISTRY)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR

**SAN FRANCISCO**

VIA NAGASAKI KOBE YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

FEB. 3, APRIL 14, JUNE 26.

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FOR HONGKONG

JAN. 17, APRIL 1, JUNE 12.

G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT

NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.

'PHONE 4773. 4TH FLOOR

# SHIPPING

# N.Y.K.

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**( Japan Mail Steamship Co.)**

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

**SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.**

(Subject to alteration.)

**EUROPEAN LINE.**

Regular Fortnightly Service calling at Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town, Teneriffe, London.

| | Tons. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SUWA BARU ..... | 21,000 | Capt. T. Sekine, | Jan. 26 |
| ATSUTA MARU ..... | 16,000 | Capt. K. Itsuno, | Feb. 11 |
| HITACHI MARU ..... | 13,500 | Capt. S. Tominaga, | Feb. 18 |

**AMERICAN LINE.**

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| AWA MARU ..... | 12,500 | Capt. K. Hayashi, | |
| YOKOHAMA MARU ... | 12,500 | Capt. T. Terada, | Feb. 19, 1917 |
| TAMBA MARU ..... | 12,500 | Capt. K. Akamatsu, | Mar. 11, 1917 |
| **NEW YORK** (Vice Panama.) | | | |
| TOYOOKA MARU ..... | 15,000 | Capt. T. Shinomiya, | Jan. 25, 1917 |

**KOBE TO SEATTLE.** From Kobe.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| KAMAKURA MARU .. | 12,500 | Capt. N. Kawashima, | Jan. 20, 1917 |

**SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE** (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| HAKUAI MARU ..... | 5,000 | Capt. K. Takano, | Jan. 13 |
| YAMASHIRO MARU... | 7,000 | Capt. K. Sudzuki, | Jan. 16 |
| OMI MARU ..... | 7,000 | Capt. M. Machida, | Jan. 20 |
| TAKESHIMA MARU .. | 4,500 | Capt. T. Oishi, | Jan. 23 |
| YAWATA MARU ..... | 7,000 | Capt. K. Yasuhara, | Jan. 27 |

**SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE** (Via Moji.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| KASUGA MARU ..... | 7,000 | Capt. K. Yagiu, | Jan. 12, 1917 |
| KUMANO MARU ..... | 9,500 | Capt. S. Saito, | Jan. 18, 1917 |

**FOR JAPAN.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ATSUTA MARU ..... | 16,000 | Capt. K. Itsuno, | Jan. 15, 1917 |
| AWA MARU ..... | 12,500 | Capt. K. Hayashi, | |

**FOR HONGKONG.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| AWA MARU ..... | 12,500 | Capt. K. Hayashi, | |

**AUSTRALIAN LINE.**

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan Ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

| | | Leave Hongkong. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| NIKKO MARU ..... | 10,000 | Capt. K. Takeda, | Jan. 16, 1917 |
| AKI MARU ..... | 12,500 | Capt. K. Yoshikawa, | Feb. 13, ,, |
| TANGO MARU ..... | 14,000 | Capt. K. Soyeda, | Mar. 20, ,, |

**CALCUTTA LINE.**

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

**BOMBAY LINE.**

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

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## CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

## TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

## TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

$0^{00}$ = Midnight, $13^{30}$ = 1.30 p.m.

Septem er 1st, 1916. and until further notice

| Mail 101 B. s. | Mail 3. B. s. | Luxe 1. B. S. | Miles | Peking-Mukden Line | Luxe 2. B. S. | Mail 4. B. | Mail 102 B. s. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2035 | 835 | 300 | 0 | dep. Peking arr. | 2230 | 1950 | 1020 |
| 2345 | 1112 | 635 | . . | arr. Tientsin-Central dep. | 1935 | 1700 | 720 |
| 2350 | 1117 | 640 | 84 | dep. Tientsin-Central arr. | 1930 | 1653 | 710 |
| 000 | 1128 | 650 | . . | arr. Tientsin-East dep. | 1920 | 1645 | 700 |
| 1910 | 520 | 2310 | 524 | arr. Mukden dep | 230 | . . | 1040 |

| Local 5. | Mail 3. B. s. | | | Tientsin-Pukow Line | | Mail 4. B. s. | Local 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 715 | 1130 | — | 0 | dep. Tientsin-East arr. | — | 1705 | 1950 |
| 725 | 1140 | — | 2.71 | arr. Tientsin Central dep. | — | 1655 | 1941 |
| 745 | 1200 | — | | dep. Tientsin-Central arr. | — | 1631 | 1911 |
| 1133 | 1500 | — | 78 | dep. Tsangchow dep. | — | 1332 | 1508 |
| 1457 | 1746 | — | 148 | dep. Techow dep. | — | 1048 | 1158 |
| 1801 | 2021 | — | — | arr. Tsinanfu dep. | — | 808 | 845 |
| 7. | : | — | 220 | : | — | : | 8. |
| 800 | 2031 | — | — | dep. Tsinanfu arr. | — | 756 | 1812 |
| 1039 | 2231 | — | 266 | dep. Taianfu dep. | — | 601 | 1542 |
| 1300 | 038 | — | 318 | arr. Yenchowfu dep. | — | 349 | 1311 |
| 1315 | 018 | — | | dep. Yenchowfu arr. | — | 339 | 1256 |
| 1556 | 316 | — | 377 | dep. Lincheng dep. | — | 120 | 1032 |
| 1816 | 450 | — | — | arr. Hsuchowfu dep. | — | 2336 | 810 |
| 9. | : | — | 420 | : | — | : | 10. |
| 630 | 457 | — | — | dep. Hsuchowfu arr. | — | 2329 | 2007 |
| 1156 | 833 | — | 523 | arr. Pengpu dep. | — | 1953 | 1442 |
| 1206 | 840 | — | | dep. Pengpu arr. | — | 1946 | 1432 |
| 1657 | 1152 | — | 600 | dep. Chuchow dep. | — | 1648 | 928 |
| 1848 | 1300 | — | 631 | arr. Pukow dep. | — | 1530 | 728 |

| Express 16. B. S. | Express 10. B. | | | Shanghai-Nanking Line | | Express 1. B. | Express 15. B. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| . . | 1420 | . . | 0 | dep. Nanking-Ferry arr. | . . | 1410 | . . |
| 2300 | 1420 | . . | . . | dep. Nanking arr. | . . | 1415 | 650 |
| 700 | 2120 | . . | 193 | arr. Shanghai-North dep. | . . | 755 | 2300 |

| Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line | | | | | Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 930 | 1350 | 2130 | d. Yenchowfu a. | 630 | 1230 | 2000 | 530 | 1110 | 1800 | d. Lincheng a. | 810 | 1410 | 2100 |
| 1032 | 1455 | 2232 | a. Tsuningchow d. | 525 | 1125 | 1858 | 638 | 1219 | 1908 | a. Tsochuang d. | 702 | 1302 | 1952 |

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

**Conventional Signs.**

300 = train runs on Thursday only. 230 = train runs on Fridays only.

300 = on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B = train has buffet car with regular meal service

S = train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s = train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

**THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.**

Tientsin, September, 1916.

## News Brevities

Upon the recommendation of the Commandant a commission as Lieut. is authorised for issue to Mr. L. Philipp, German Reserve, S. V. C.

• • •

Another of the Japanese shipping companies' beautiful-designed wall panels has come along. This is from the Toyo Kisen Kaisha. On a background of the deepest blue there is a life-size head and shoulders portrait of a charming Japanese maiden, holding a fan which carries a view of one of the company's vessels at a landing wharf. The firm name is blazoned in gold, in type of a bamboo design and below is a calendar for 1917, also printed in gold.

• • •

Speech Day at the Public School for Chinese, Elgin and Cunningham Roads, will be held next Tuesday at half past five, tea in the head master's house from 4.15 p.m. to 5.15 p.m.

• • •

The S. F. B. (Hongkew Co.) had twenty minutes work yesterday afternoon, between two and three o'clock. An early call was received by telephone from a Chinese and the fire was found to be on the ground floor of a small shop on East Seward Road near the junction of Dent Road, where some of the contents were well alight, as also were four tins of kerosene oil. The inmates were attempting to deal with the outbreak by means of buckets of water. This was insufficient and the arrival of the first machine was opportune, as a stream was laid on and the fire quickly dealt with, the kerosene on fire being extinguished by smothering, and by chemical extinguishers off the machines. It was stated that two children were upstairs, but on a search being made no trace of the children could be found, they evidently having escaped at an early stage of the fire. The contents of the ground floor of the shop were damaged by fire and water. The fire is assumed to be an accidental one.

• • •

A coolie sustained very serious injuries yesterday as the result of a fall from the second floor of the Cable Co's. offices.

• • •

The election of the S. M. C. members and a Land Commissioner for 1917 will take place on 29th and 30th inst. Nominations will be taken up to four o'clock on the afternoon of the 22nd.

• • •

The Japanese Foreign Office has decided to appoint commercial and industrial attaches at London, New York, Shanghai, South America and the Southern Seas, for the present, to investigate and study the trade and industries of these places. They will be officials of "Sonin" rank.

• • •

The Sinwanpao reports:—Ku Welchun, the Chinese Minister to Washington, has wired to the Peking Government to the effect that a further loan of $25,000,000 from the U. S. A. is being negotiated very favorably and will be concluded soon.

• • •

Speech Day at Medhurst College has been fixed for January 16 at 4 p.m. Sir Everard Fraser will be in the Chair and H. E. Yang Tcheng will make an address. Mrs. H. Phillips has kindly consented to distribute the prizes.

## Obituary

**Sir Wm. Magnay**

*Reuter's Service*

London, January 9.—The death is announced of the well-known novelist, Sir William Magnay.


**OFFICES**

**TO LET**

From 1st October, a flat of eight large rooms or part thereof, in Nanking Road, close to the Bund Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to Box No. 370, care of office of this paper.


## The Marine Engineers' Cup

**$800 To General Hospital**

As a result of the Marine Engineers' Charity Football Cup game played on Boxing Day, the sum of $800 has been handed to the General Hospital authorities.

Mr. M. B. Anderson, Hon. Secy., received the following letter from Mr. A. H. Mancell, Secy., General Hospital:—

On behalf of the Governors of this Hospital, I beg to acknowledge the receipt of $800, being the amount you have handed me representing the proceeds of the football match played on Boxing Day for the Marine Engineers' Charity Cup, presented by the late Mr. J. H. Scott, of London, and I am requested to convey to your Committee the grateful thanks of the board for this donation to the Hospital Funds.

The Statement of Accounts is as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| To Gate receipts and Sale of Tickets | $840.00 |
| Total | $840.00 |
| By Printing Tickets and Posters | $28.50 |
| By Coolie Hire | 11.50 |
| Cash paid to Shanghai General Hospital | 800.00 |
| Total | $840.00 |

Audited and found correct,
W. S. Campbell.
M. B. Anderson,
Hon. Secretary,
and Treasurer.

## GERMAN-TURKISH TRADE

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

Amsterdam, January 9.—The Vossische Zeitung states that the commercial and political treaties between Germany and Turkey have been ratified.

## KING OF THE HEDJAZ COMPLIMENTS ALLIES

**Have Proved Virtues To All The World, He Says, Meriting All Respect And Honor**

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

Cairo, January 9.—King Hussein of the Hedjaz has visited the Allied warships at Jeddah. He was welcomed on board by the commander of the French cruiser.

His Majesty expressed his pleasure to visit his brave and heroic allies, who have proved their virtues to the world and merited all respect and honor. He also visited the British cruisers and addressed the Indian sailors in Arabic.

## £557,702,000 Gold Is Held by Allies

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

London, January 9.—The Allies' holdings of gold are estimated to total £557,702,000, as compared with £125,954,000 announced by the German Reichsbank. The British Empire holds gold to the amount of £164,945,000.

## U.-BOAT ACTIVITIES

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

London, January 9.—A Berlin official communique claims that a German submarine torpedoed and sank in the Aegean, on December 27, the French battleship Gaulois and in the Mediterranean, on January 1, the s.s. Ivernia, a fully laden British troop-transport, which was convoyed by destroyers and, on the 3rd, an armed and heavily laden transport of 6,000 tons.

## Music for Sunday

On Sunday next, at 4.30 p.m., the program by the Public Band, in the Town Hall, will be as follows:—

1. Overture "Semiramide"...Rossini
2. "Norwegian Carnival"...Svendsen
3. Selection "I Pagliacci"... Leoncavallo
4. "Valse de Concert"....Glazounov
5. Suite from the "Casse-Noisette" Ballet ..... Tschaikowsky
   (a) Overture Miniature
   (b) Danse Chinoise
   (c) Danse des Mirlitons
   (d) Valse des Fleurs
   (e) Trepac

Mr. A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-Charge.


*Cut Flowers and Floral Arrangements*

**The Shanghai Flora**

88 Szechuen Road

opposite

Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

**Tel. 2710**


## Miss Berry's Benefit

At the Victoria Theater, on Monday, January 15, Miss Rose Berry will sing some Chinese songs in the Cantonese dialect and also play the Yong Kim, or Chinese harp. Miss Berry has played to big houses at Chinese theaters in the United States, when putting on her Chinese act.

Furthermore, Miss Berry will sing —within reason as to number—any particular song out of her numerous repertoire which she has put on during her four weeks engagement at the Victoria, if any lady or gentleman will drop a post card or letter to the management of the theater.


**EXTRACT of MALT with COD LIVER OIL**

Highly nutritious

Easily digested

Palatable

**Price $1.00**

per 1 lb. tin.

**VOELKEL & SCHROEDER A.G.**

37, Nanking Road, SHANGHAI.


## SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

**Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down**

| STATIONS. | Express R | Local | Slow | Coolie Goods | Fast R | Local | NSG Local | Night Express R.S. | NSG Local |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep. | 7.55 | | 8.20 | 9.00 | 12.50 | 15.20 | 8.40 | 23.00 | 17.15 |
| Nansiang.. .. .. | | | 8.46 | 9.48 | 13.21 | 15.55 | 9.15 | — | 17.50 |
| Kunshan .. .. .. | | | 9.55 | 11.04 | 14.07 | 16.51 | | — | |
| SOOCHOW ..arr. | 9.34 | | 10.52 | 12.03 | 14.40 | 17.33 | | 1.01 | |
| SOOCHOW ..dep. | 9.41 | | 11.02 | 12.13 | 14.57 | 18.13 | | 1.08 | |
| WUSIH .. arr. | 10.24 | | 12.11 | 13.31 | 15.45 | 19.33 | | 2.03 | |
| WUSIH .. dep. | 10.31 | | 12.21 | 13.43 | 15.52 | 19.41 | | 2.10 | |
| CHANGCHOW arr. | 11.13 | | 13.30 | 14.51 | 16.38 | 20.45 | | 3.00 | |
| CHANGCHOW dep. | 11.22 | 6.20 | 13.42 | 15.01 | 16.47 | | | 3.10 | |
| TANYANG .. arr. | 12.07 | 8.00 | 14.57 | 16.10 | 17.41 | | | — | |
| TANYANG .. dep. | 12.09 | 8.03 | 14.59 | 16.14 | 17.43 | | | — | |
| CHINKIANG arr. | 12.43 | 8.33 | 15.49 | 17.08 | 18.22 | | | 4.08 | |
| CHINKIANG dep. | 12.52 | 8.39 | 15.57 | 17.18 | 18.32 | | | 5.06 | |
| Nanking Ferry .. arr. | *14.10 | .. | .. | . | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| NANKING .. .. | 14.15 | 10.55 | 17.00 | 19.25 | 20.05 | | | 6.50 | .. |

| STATIONS. | Local | Slow | Coolie Goods | Fast R | Express R | Local | NSG Local | Night Express R.S. | NSG Local |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NANKING .. ..dep. | | 7.00 | 7.30 | 11.15 | 14.20 | 15.55 | | 23.00 | |
| Nanking Ferry ..dep. | | — | — | — | *14.20 | — | | — | |
| CHINKIANG.. arr. | | 8.57 | 9.42 | 12.50 | 15.51 | 18.05 | | 0.46 | |
| CHINKIANG.. dep. | | 9.05 | 9.52 | 12.59 | 16.01 | 18.25 | | 1.00 | |
| TANYANG .. arr. | | 9.55 | 10.48 | 13.38 | 16.36 | 19.16 | | — | |
| TANYANG .. dep. | | 9.57 | 10.53 | 13.40 | 16.38 | 19.19 | | — | |
| CHANGCHOW arr. | | 11.04 | 12.11 | 14.42 | 17.26 | 20.30 | | 2.58 | |
| CHANGCHOW dep. | 6.20 | 11.14 | 12.23 | 14.52 | 17.36 | | | 3.06 | |
| WUSIH .. arr. | 7.24 | 12.14 | 13.36 | 15.43 | 18.24 | | | 4.01 | |
| WUSIH .. dep. | 7.31 | 12.22 | 13.46 | 15.53 | 18.31 | | | 4.11 | |
| SOOCHOW .. arr. | 8.40 | 13.15 | 14.55 | 16.47 | 19.21 | | | 5.04 | |
| SOOCHOW .. dep. | 8.46 | 13.50 | 15.08 | 16.55 | 19.28 | | | 5.12 | |
| Kunshan .. .. .. | 9.54 | 14.57 | 16.14 | 17.41 | — | | | — | |
| Nansiang.. .. .. | 10.53 | 15.57 | 17.19 | 18.26 | — | | 9.40 | 6.33 | 18.05 |
| SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr. | 11.25 | 16.30 | 17.55 | 18.55 | 21.20 | | 10.15 | 7.00 | 18.30 |

**Up Tientsin-Pukow Line Connections Down**

| | | | Daily Mail |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.N.R. | SHANGHAI NORTH ..... | dep. | R. 7.55 |
| | NANKING FERRY ..... | arr. | 14.10 |
| T.P.R. | PUKOW ..... | dep | S. 15.30 |
| | TSINANFU ..... | arr. | 7.56 |
| | | dep. | 8.16 |
| | TIENTSIN CENTRAL ..... | dep. | 18.13 |
| T.P.R. | TIENTSIN CENTRAL ..... | dep. | 17.00 |
| | PEKING ..... | arr. | 19.50 |

| | | | Daily Mail |
|---|---|---|---|
| P.M.R. | PEKING ..... | dep. | 8.35 |
| | TIENTSIN CENTRAL ..... | arr. | 11.10 |
| T.P.R. | TIENTSIN CENTRAL ..... | dep. | S. 12.00 |
| | TSINANFU ..... | arr. | 20.01 |
| | | dep. | 20.31 |
| | PUKOW ..... | arr. | 13.00 |
| S.N.R. | NANKING FERRY ..... | dep. | R. 14.20 |
| | SHANGHAI NORTH ..... | arr. | 21.20 |

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

**Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WOOSUNG FORTS ....dep. | 6.55 | 8.15 | 10.45 | 13.10 | 14.40 | 16.20 | 18.10 | 20.45 | SHANGHAI NORTH ....dep. | 8.15 | 7.35 | 10.05 | 12.15 | 14.00 | 15.20 | 17.20 | 20.00 |
| KIANGWAN ..... | 7.2 | 8.2 | 11.12 | 13.37 | 15.07 | 16.47 | 18.37 | 1.12 | KIANGWAN ..... | 8.28 | 46 | 10.16 | 12.2 | 14.11 | 15.41 | 17.36 | 20 1 |
| SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr. | 7.0 | 8.0 | 11.20 | 13.45 | 15.15 | 16.55 | 18.45 | 1.20 | WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr. | 8.50 | 8.10 | 10.40 | 12.50 | 4.35 | 16.05 | 18.00 | 2 . |

## SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

**ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 12th DECEMBER 1916**

## MAIN LINE.

**SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAH KOU—"DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"**

| STATIONS | 102 Local | 104 Fast | 106 Slow | 108 Coolie & Goods | D Local | E Local | 110 Express | 112 Local | B Local | I Local |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shanghai North ..... dep. | | 7.35 | 8.55 | 10 05 | | | 14.00 | | | |
| Jessfield ..... dep. | | 8.00 | 9.20 | 10.30 | | | 14.25 | | | |
| Siccawei ..... dep. | | 8.11 | 9.31 | 10.41 | | | 14 36 | | | |
| Lunghwa Joachion .... dep. | | 8.28 | 9.48 | 11.00 | | | 14.52 | | | |
| | | A. 104 | B. 106 | C. 108 | D | E | F. 110 | G. 112 | B | I |
| *Shanghai South....dep.* | | *8.00* | *9.20* | *10.30* | *11.20* | *13.35* | *14.30* | *16.10* | *16.45* | *18.00* |
| *Lunghwa Junction..dep.* | | *8.28* | *9.48* | *11.00* | *11.38* | *13.53* | *14.52* | *16.29* | *17.03* | *18.18* |
| Sunghiang ..... arr | | | 9.09 | 10.47 | 12.00 | | | 15.26 | 17,37 | |
| Sunghiang ..... dep. | | | 9.13 | 10.51 | 12.10 | | | 15 28 | 17.47 | |
| Kashai ..... dep. | | | 10.03 | 11 5- | 13.33 | | | 16.15 | 18.57 | |
| Kashing ..... arr. | | | 10 25 | 12 26 | 14.06 | | | 16 36 | 19.30 | |
| Kashing ..... dep. | | 7.20 | 10.35 | 12 36 | 14.16 | | | 16 46 | | |
| Yeh Zah ..... dep. | | 8.08 | 11 14 | 13 20 | 15.15 | | | 17.21 | | |
| Chang An ..... dep. | | 9.00 | 11.49 | 14.04 | 16.10 | | | 17 55 | | |
| Hangchow ..... arr | | 10.26 | 12 43 | 15.16 | 17,37 | | | 18.42 | | |
| Hangchow ..... dep. | | 10.38 | 12 53 | 15 26 | 17.47 | | | 18.54 | | |
| Zah Kou ..... arr. | | 11.00 | 13.09 | 15.45 | 18.15 | | | 19.10 | | |

| STATIONS | O Local | P Local | 101 Local | R Local | 103 Fast | 105 Slow | U Local | 107 Coolie and Goods | 109 Express | 111 Local |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Zah Kou ..... dep. | | | | | 6 45 | 8.10 | | 8 55 | 14 15 | 16.00 |
| Hangchow ..... arr. | | | | | 7.05 | 8 30 | | 9 23 | 14.30 | 16.24 |
| Hangchow ..... dep. | | | | | 7. 5 | 8.40 | | 9 33 | 14.40 | 16.35 |
| Chang An ..... dep. | | | | | 8.1 | 9 56 | | 11.03 | 15 26 | 17.57 |
| Yeh Zah ..... dep. | | | | | 8 52 | 10 40 | | 12 30 | 5.57 | 18.50 |
| Kashing ..... arr. | | | | | 9 30 | 11.22 | | 13 36 | 16.28 | 19.48 |
| Kashing ..... dep. | | | 7.25 | | 9 40 | 11.30 | | 14.07 | 16 38 | |
| Kashai ..... dep. | | | 8.0 | | 10.05 | 12.00 | | 14 47 | 17.01 | |
| Sunghiang ..... arr. | | | 9.08 | | 10 54 | 12 59 | | 16 08 | 17.46 | |
| Sunghiang ..... dep. | | | 9.18 | | 10.57 | 13 03 | | 16.13 | 17.49 | |
| | O | P | Q. 101 | R | S. 103 | T. 105 | U | V. 107 | W. 109 | |
| *Lunghwa Junction. dep.* | *8.35* | *9.55* | *10.37* | *10.55* | *11.48* | *14.05* | *14.55* | *17.22* | *18.33* | |
| *Shanghai South....arr.* | *8.53* | *10.13* | *10.55* | *11.13* | *12.05* | *14.23* | *15.13* | *17.40* | *18.50* | |
| Lungh a Junction.... dep. | | | | | 11.44 | 14.03 | | 17.19 | 18.29 | |
| Siccawei ..... dep. | | | | | 11 56 | 14.15 | | 17 31 | 18 41 | |
| Jessfield ..... dep. | | | | | 12.07 | 14 27 | | 17.42 | 18.52 | |
| Shanghai North .... arr. | | | | | 12.30 | 14 50 | | 18.05 | 19.15 | |

## KIANGSU BRANCH LINE

**KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO**

| STATIONS | 122 | 124 | 126 | 128 | 130 | 132 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kon Zen Chiao.. dep. | 7 05 | 8.30 | 11.05 | 14.05 | 16.05 | 18.15 |
| Ken Shang Mun. arr. | 7.18 | 8.43 | 11.18 | 14.18 | 16.18 | 18.28 |
| Ken Shang Mun. dep. | 7 25 | 8.50 | 11.20 | 14.21 | 16.20 | 18.29 |
| Hangchow..... arr. | 7.35 | 9.00 | 11.30 | 14.31 | 16.30 | 18.37 |
| Hangchow..... dep. | | 9.05 | 11.35 | | 16.37 | |
| Zah Kou..... arr. | | 9.25 | 11.55 | | 17.00 | |

| STATIONS | 121 | 123 | 125 | 127 | 129 | 131 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Zah Kou..... dep. | | 9.40 | 12.20 | | 17.15 | |
| Hangchow..... arr. | | 10.00 | 12.40 | | 17.35 | |
| Hangchow..... dep. | 7.45 | 10.05 | 12 50 | 14.55 | 17.40 | 18 50 |
| Ken Shang Mun. arr | 7.55 | 10.15 | 13.00 | 15.05 | 17.50 | 19 00 |
| Ken Shang Mun. dep. | 8.00 | 10.23 | 13.05 | 15.10 | 17.52 | 19.02 |
| Kon Zen Chiao.. arr. | 8 13 | 10.35 | 13.18 | 15.23 | 18.05 | 19.15 |

# Business and Official Notices

**The International Recreation Club.**

KIANGWAN RACES

24th, 25th, 26th and 27th January

1st Saddling Bell at 11.15 a.m. daily. Tiffin Intervals after 3rd Race each day. 1st Saddling Bell after Tiffin at 1.45 p.m. daily.

**Admittance Ticket:** $1.00 per day and $3.00 for the Meeting, obtainable at the Gate.

**Tiffins:** Tiffins will be served by Messrs. Shepherd and Yih Tse-shan after the 3rd Race of the day at the Race Course.

IT IS REQUESTED IN ORDER TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENTS TO PURCHASE TIFFIN TICKETS NOT LATER THAN 20th JANUARY FROM Shepherd's Cafe, Yih Tse-shan and the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

**Race Books:** $1.00 (cloth cover) and $0.60 (Paper cover) each copy, obtainable at the Lee Hing Printing Co., No. 3 Szechuen Road, the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road and at the Gate.

**Special Trains:** 10.40 a.m. 11.30 a.m. 12.15 p.m. 1.25 p.m. 2 p.m.

By order,
Y. J. Chang,
Secretary.

12329

**AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE**

Thursday, the 18th instant, at 9.15 p.m.

**"An Evening with Kipling"**

by

MR. HENRY SCHLEE

Illustrating by Recitations from Kipling's Poems on "Empire," "War" and "Work," the identity of his ideals with those of the great Soldier.

**Proceeds to go equally to Lord Kitchener's Memorial Fund**

(The object of which is to provide for disabled Officers and Men who have suffered in the service of their Country)

and

**The B. W. W. A. Sock Department**

(All the socks are sent to Shanghai Volunteers).

Tickets, $2.00 each, to be obtained from Moutrie's, Astor House Hotel, and Palace Hotel.

Programmes 20 cents.
No Collections.

12328

**Hydrophobia and Rinderpest**

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Apply to:
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Special Contracts for the treatment of all Cattle Diseases.
Telephone 611 11704

**CANTOROVITCH'S**

**January Clearance Sale**

of

**The Whole Winter Stock**

NOW ON

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**MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION**

No. 2413

VICTORIA NURSING HOME.

PROBATIONERS are required for the Home, who will devote themselves, during a period of training of three years, to the attainment of a knowledge of NURSING.

Particulars may be obtained from, and applications should be made to, the Matron at the Home.

By order,
J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room.
Shanghai, January 4, 1917.

12279

**BILL SMITH**

COCKTAILS.
YOU SHOULD HAVE IN YOUR HOME, GORDON DRY GIN, GORDON ORANGE BITTERS, CINZANO VERMOUTH, "UPPER CRUST" RYE.

Send for Recipes

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Wine Merchants

**Underwear for Everybody!**

*12 Qualities to select from, in Union Suits, Vests and Pants, in Pure Wool, White Cashmere, Natural Grey, White Merino, etc. Any size in stock.*

Low prices owing to high exchange.

at

**H. G. HILL & Co's.**
129 North Soochow Road
(2 doors from General Hospital)
'Phone No. 2240

NOTICE

The SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA, HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL, beg to announce that, MR. BARNES MOSS having retired from the Management of the North China Agency, on December 31st, 1916, it has appointed MR. W. D. McCALLUM, MANAGER for said territory, with Headquarters at Shanghai, this appointment to be effective as and from January 1st, 1917.

P.P. Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada
W. A. HIGINBOTHAM,
Superintendent of Foreign Agencies.
Shanghai, January 8, 1917.

12331

**The Geographical and Topographical Society OF CHINA**

3B PEKING ROAD
(Opposite Chinese Post Office)

Following works now in preparation:

1. The **NEW PLAN OF PEKING** with **ILLUSTRATED INDEX** (Guide Book) and **THE NEW MAP OF CHIHLI PROVINCE** which will be included.
2. **THE WHANGPOO RIVER, WHARF AND GODOWN PLAN,** which will be used in connection with a Block Book of individual wharf and godown plans, published in conjunction with this work.
3. The **NEW PLAN OF CANTON** with **ILLUSTRATED INDEX** (Guide Book) and **THE NEW MAP OF KWANGTUNG PROVINCE.**
4. **THE GREAT ATLAS OF CHINA** scale **ONE INCH TO A MILE,** compiled especially with the support of the members (Honorary) of the above Society.

**SECOND RUSSIAN 5½% WAR LOAN, 1916.**

**Issued at 95%.**

SUBSCRIPTIONS are accepted by the Russo-Asiatic Bank in China and Japan up to the 13th January. 1917.

12189

**The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory**

**No. 4 Canton Road**

**HARDWARE METALS AND SUNDRIES**

**Zung Lee & Sons**
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New American Styles and American Patterns

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MDME. CECILE begs to announce that she has established a High-Class Tailoring & Outfitting Store at No. 90 Bubbling Well Road (opposite the Race Course). CLOAKS, COSTUMES and EVENING DRESSES a specialty. First-class work guaranteed. Prices moderate.

12216

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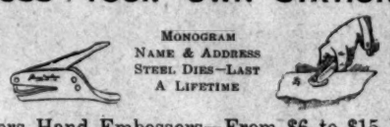

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Phone 3272

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Vanila Beans & Chicory

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**Sam Joe & Co.**

General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers.

"American" fresh fruit always in stock

Prices very moderate

Prompt attention given to all orders

Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.

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SHANGHAI

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**2 cents. a Word** Minimum Charge 40 cents

All Advertisements must be **Prepaid**

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WANTED, position as lady's maid or amah by Japanese, who speaks English; willing to start on small salary. Apply to Box 386, THE CHINA PRESS.

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12349 J 11

EXPERIENCED steno-typist (lady) is open for immediate engagement. Please apply to Box 379, THE CHINA PRESS.

12333 J 14

WANTED, Young man open for engagement, speaks the Mandarin, Shanghai and several other Chinese dialects fluently. Has been travelling throughout China and experienced in mining, prospecting, and the general produce of China. Has knowledge of office work and a good general supervisor. Can undertake an agency or travel, and also well-connected with Chinese. Salary reasonable and good references. For particulars, please apply to Box 349, THE CHINA PRESS.

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AN executive (American), with speciality of developing markets, desires position with foreign firm in Shanghai or outports. Sufficient knowledge of Peking and Ningpo dialects to check interpretations. Apply to Box 348, THE CHINA PRESS.

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POSITION wanted by a young man, neutral. Knowledge of shipping, Customs, imports and exports, typewriting. All references. Apply to Box 327, THE CHINA PRESS.

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LESSONS will be given at home, by experienced teacher, in the English and Russian languages. For terms, apply to Box 355, THE CHINA PRESS.

12301

RUSSIAN lessons given by experienced teacher. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 363, THE CHINA PRESS.

12310 J 11

ADVERTISER, neutral, wishes to communicate with expert male shorthand teacher for Pitman's lessons; must be close by the "Ewo Stable," Bubbling Well Road. Apply to Box 365, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

## LOST OR STOLEN

STRAYED, from No. 17 Muirhead Road, on January 9, a black and white Chin dog, answering to the name of "Bobbie". Reward if necessary. Finder please return to above address.

12345 J 12

LOST. Long-haired, brown retriever dog. Answers to name "Jack," Reward. Apply to Box 374, THE CHINA PRESS.

12322 J 14

## SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, fast, accurate typist, who has her own machine and is able to take dictation. Knowledge of Chinese desirable, but not absolutely necessary. Permanent employment. Apply between 2 and 3, or after 5 p.m., Room No. 78, Kalee Hotel.

12312 J 11

## TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

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**WINDSOR HOUSE**
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Front room, with bathroom and verandah attached, to let.
Tel. 3482

9408

**Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens**

In No. 11, Large Sitting-room, Bedroom and Bathroom attached, facing Park, to be let from the 1st Jan. Suitable for a married couple.
'Phone 1946.

10070

TO LET, will furnished front-room, with small room. Bath-room attached. Suitable married couples. With Board. Also attic room. 12a Quinsan Gardens.

TO LET, neutral family, furnished room, with or without board. Terms moderate. Central district. Apply to Box 382, THE CHINA PRESS.

12338 J 17

TO LET, cosily-furnished room, with board. American family. Western district. Apply to Box 388, THE CHINA PRESS.

12348 J 14

TO LET, Western district, in private German family, with board, a large comfortable bed-sitting-room, bathroom attached. Terms $150 per month for married couple. Apply to Box 387, THE CHINA PRESS.

12347 J 12

TO LET, cheap, furnished room, with bath, without board. Apply 3 Astor Terrace.

12326

TO LET, two large rooms, both bathroom and verandah attached. Terms moderate. Apply to 45 Bubbling Well Road.

12260 J 18

## MATRIMONY

YOUNG LADY (Ally), of good family, wishes to meet decent gentleman of middle age with view to matrimony. Earnest persons only need apply to "Confidence" c/o Box 366, THE CHINA PRESS.

12313 J 11

## DANCING

DANCING taught by experienced teacher—lessons $2. Apply to Box 326, THE CHIA PRESS.

12219 J 14

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12247 T. F.

TO BE LET, house No. 4 Kwen Ming Road, four rooms, rent Tls. 24 monthly. Apply on the premises.

12317 J 11

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12318 J 11

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12249 T. F.

TO LET, No. 448 Avenue Joffre, 9-roomed house, situated North-West corner of Avenue Joffre and Route des Soeurs. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd.

12248 T. F.

## HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, on 1st of March, one small flat or four-roomed house. Particulars to Box 373, THE CHINA PRESS.

12321 J 12

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BOARD and lodgings wanted in private family by young foreigner (neutral). Please state particulars to Box 384, THE CHINA PRESS.

12340 J 13

TWO bachelors desire comfortably furnished rooms, as bed and sitting-room. Board optional. Private family preferred. Apply to Box 383, THE CHINA PRESS.

12339 J 11

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FOR SALE, Buick Roadster, in good condition. Price Tls. 1,000. Owner going home. Apply to Box 351, THE CHINA PRESS.

12342 J 13

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FOR SALE, one Underwood typewriter, rebuilt machine, nearly new and in first-class condition. Apply to Box 380, THE CHINA PRESS.

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FOR SALE, suitable for a bachelor, one complete new ashwood bedroom suite (9 pieces), made by Tai Chong. One wardrobe bed, with hair mattress, pictures, linen, etc., etc. Apply to Box 328, THE CHINA PRESS.

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WANTED, single-comb, white Leghorn pullets and yearling hens and Belgian hares. Quote lowest price. Address "Hare", care THE CHINA PRESS.

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T. F.

BULL TERRIER. Good home wanted for thoroughbred, English, male bull terrier. Pure white. Powerful, well-trained and affectionate. Apply to Box 371, THE CHINA PRESS.

12319